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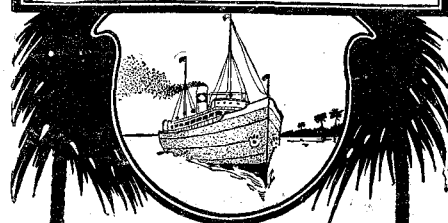
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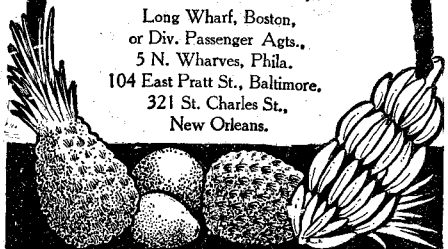
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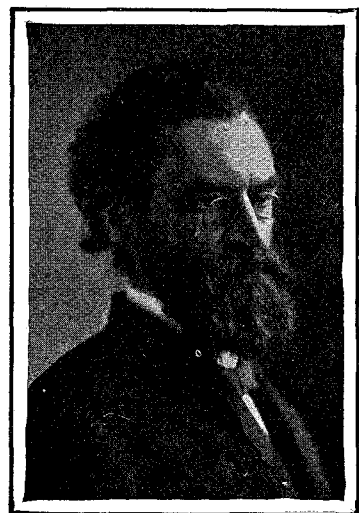
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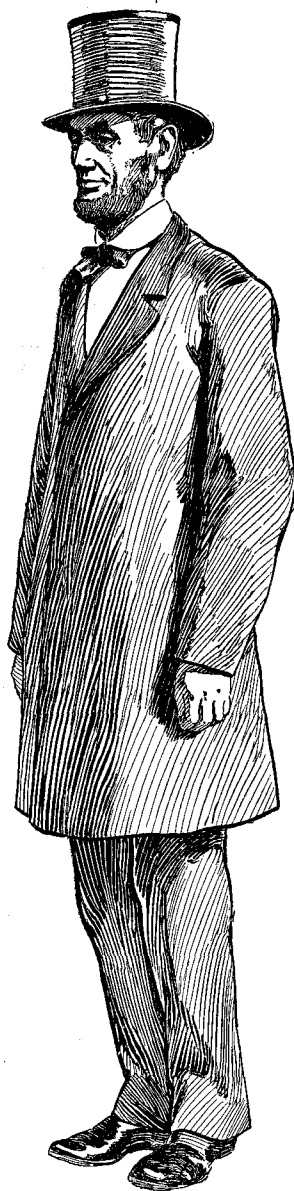
will use as an original source. Anyone who read the German Memoirs, knows how beautifully they were written, how interesting, how full they were of life. But they dealt with a far-away civilization and with a far-away movement in which we did not have so much interest. These deal with the American Republic in the making.

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In no Christian Science church is there any ceremony permitted, only readings from the Bible and from her writings. She is the only clergyman in the Christian Science church, although there are 600 branches. The others are merely teachers and readers. At one time she was the owner of practically all the property of the church. She gave it back later. The visits of loyal Christian Scientists to the "Mother Room" in the old church, which is arranged for her use and which she has occupied only three times, are like visits to the Grotto of the Nativity for reverence and respect. When she permitted pilgrimages to Concord, thousands of Christian Scientists came for one glimpse of her, and for a few words of benediction. When she ordered these pilgrimages to cease they obeyed her absolutely.

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PUBLIC OPINION combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., No. 25

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 22, 1906

WHOLE NUMBER, 870

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE FRENCH SEPARATION.

RELIGIOUS peace in France is now expected by our press as a result of the more conciliatory attitude taken by the Pope and the French Government. The confiscation of the church property, treated in our department of Foreign Comment, remains a fact, but it is believed by American observers that it will soon be possible for a Frenchman to worship without feeling that he must be disloyal either to his church or his country. The Government has taken steps to modify the Separation law to this end, and the Pope has said that "the Holy See is not opposed to the making of applications under the law." Thus each parish may retain the use of its church for religious services upon the application of two laymen. As our daily press appeal to both Protestant and Catholic readers, most of them contrive to treat the quarrel over the separation and confiscation without expressing any opinion beyond saying that it is too bad, and there will probably be no civil war, and they hope all will be for the best, or words to that effect. The editor of the *New York Times* writes a two-column editorial without blaming anybody in particular; and the editor of the *New York Evening Mail* declares that "there can be no question that both Pius X. and the Government of France are acting within their rights." The *Baltimore News*, however, published in a strongly Catholic city, blames the French Government for not proceeding with more consideration for property rights; and the *New York Evening Sun* intimates that Pius X. has shown a lack of statecraft in the present crisis. It says:

"In Leo XIII. the Roman Catholic Church had a statesman at the Vatican. In Pius X. she has a saint. Statesmen are all for compromise, saints are foes of expediency. If Leo, or another like him, were sitting in the seat of St. Peter, it is certain that matters would not have reached such a pass that the civil and the ecclesiastical powers in France were arrayed against each other in a life-and-death struggle as they are to-day."

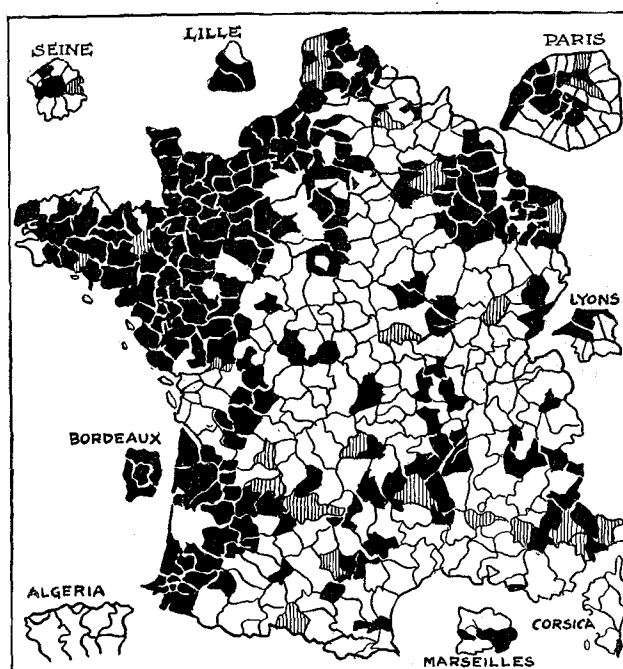
The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, similarly, thinks the "inflexible idealism" of the Pope prevented peace. It observes:

"The diplomacy and open-mindedness of Leo XIII. probably would have averted the present situation. The early popular conception of Pius X. as a 'liberal' or 'progressive' pontiff has long gone by the board. A man of saintly piety and limpid purity of character, he is also a man of convictions absolutely fixt, knowing no compromise where a point of faith or discipline is concerned."

The *New York Sun* does not blame the Government for resenting the church's "assertion of superiority within its jurisdiction," and the *Brooklyn Eagle* believes that "the leaders of the church in France who advised compliance with the statutory law" are "better able than the Vatican to estimate accurately the consequences to organized Catholicism of a direct challenge to the popular sentiment behind the Government," and should have been listened to.

The *New York Tribune* thinks the Government is right, as may be seen from the following editorial:

"Sympathy with the church goes no further than to desire its spiritual freedom and immunity from civil dictation. But such freedom and immunity seem to be amply guaranteed to it, and not to be threatened by the new law. Sympathy with the civil government extends to a desire to see it supreme in civil affairs, and it must be said that such supremacy seems to be disputed and attacked by the church in its refusal to obey the civil law in purely civil matters. The Government asks the various churches to organize responsible bodies under the civil law, just as all other



POLITICO-RELIGIOUS COMPLEXION OF FRANCE.

How the districts voted on a religious question in 1903. The departments in black were Clerical; those in white, anti-Clerical; and those in gray, divided in sentiment.

—From the London Graphic.

corporations and associations have done or are doing, and the church refuses, whereupon the Government proposes to enforce the law by taking possession of the churches, just as it would take possession of the offices of any other contumacious corporation. That is the matter in a nutshell.

"The real issue is not whether the church shall or shall not accept a certain form of organization in its purely temporal affairs, for the form to which it objects in France is practically identical with that which it has long accepted and under which it has enjoyed great freedom and prosperity in other lands. It is, rather, whether in France, where the church was long superior to the civil power, the church shall now be subject to the civil power. Very much the same issue was fought out some years ago between the State and the army. It was a bitter fight, and at times seemed to threaten the stability of the Republic. But in the end the State

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won, and not in our time, we think, will the military powers of France venture again to exalt themselves above the National Government. Now it is to be seen whether the church can succeed where the army failed, and whether the authority which should be purely spiritual is also to be temporal—whether France is also to be governed in civil processes at Paris or at Rome. The news from France will be watched with grave anxiety, and yet with some degree of assurance that in the end all must come right. The Government is, in the last analysis, as resolute as it has been tactful and conciliatory, and it unquestionably is supported by the overwhelming majority of the people. Under such circumstances its determination to endure no hierarchical *imperium in republica* must certainly prevail, tho it may be at a cost which both France and the world would wish to spare."

Cardinal Gibbons, in a long and interesting statement given out on Thursday of last week, declares that the American people do not rightly understand what the French Government is doing. They are not merely separating Church and State, he says:

"I am weighing my words, and I say with deliberate conviction that the leaders of the present French Government are actuated by nothing less than hatred of religion. We have no spirit akin to theirs in this country. We have here much indifference to religion, but we have no body of men, no great party, that makes it a chief aim to weaken the power of religion, and if possible utterly to destroy it out of the land."

In proof of this he quotes atheistic expressions from French governmental leaders, including the following from Mr. Briand, the Minister of Public Worship:

"The time has come to root up from the minds of French children the ancient faith, which has served its purpose, and replace it with the light of free thought; it is time to get rid of the Christian idea. We have hunted Jesus Christ out of the army, the navy, the schools, the hospitals, insane and orphan asylums and law courts, and now we must hunt him out of the State altogether."

The Register, a Catholic weekly published in New York, proposes that the 18,000,000 Catholics in the United States and Canada boycott all French goods, as a protest against the action of the French Government. "These Catholics are our spiritual kinsmen, they are our brothers in the sight of God," it exclaims, and a boycott of French goods that would reduce French exports to the tune of \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 would bring the Government to time. It adds:

"Touch the pockets of France and you strike her a deadly blow. Her desire to confiscate all the great property of the Catholic Church is because she needs the immense sums for her greedy Government and her internal and external expenses. Convince her that a single step toward the fulfilment of that sacrilegious purpose means a crushing blow at her exports and manufactures, a blow that will be relentless, unremitting, continual, and deadly, as a great, universal Catholic boycott upon French goods can be, and the position of the Catholics of France can be quickly ameliorated.

"To make a boycott of French goods effective, it becomes the first duty of every earnest believer in this form of expression of resentment and indignation by American Catholics to ask concerning every product that he does not absolutely know about, 'Is this of French manufacture?' If the answer is 'Yes,' the Catholic should say, 'Then I do not want it.' Most salesmen or merchants may, perhaps, ask 'Why?' And the Catholic should say, 'I do not want to contribute to the prosperity of a country that persecutes my religion.' That is answer enough.

"There is a compelling power about cash that always secures attention from business people. No good business man wants to tread upon the sensibilities of his customers. The moment that any customer or any number of customers begin to refuse all French products the business man will see that the customers' wishes are gratified. The sole requirement is moral firmness on the part of the consumer.

"We Catholics can surely count upon the damaging effect of our own direct action in boycotting entirely every class of French

products, and we can also depend upon the energetic assistance of every competitor of French manufactures as the result of natural laws in business."

PROHIBITION OF NIGHT-WORK FOR WOMEN.

THE law prohibiting night-work for women in factories has been declared by the Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, by three against two voices, to be unconstitutional, and the Consumers' League are anxious to have the matter carried up to the Court of Appeals—not an easy thing, as the appeal must be taken within thirty days by the Attorney-General, with one Attorney-General just leaving office, and another just coming in. In a situation like this, the case may be left in the lurch through press of business. The league bases its claims on several grounds, alleging that night-work is more exhausting than day-work, that the nervous constitution of women makes it more detrimental to them than to men; and that it is not for the public good that the next generation should spring from sickly mothers. Night-work, moreover, exposes women to greater peril with regard to moral conduct, and it is neither safe nor pleasant for women to be traveling the street during the hour of general rest. The New York *Tribune* indorses the action of the Consumers' League, and hopes that they will keep up the fight to the end. Speaking of the ground on which the league takes its stand this journal says:

"Night-work is notoriously less healthful than day-work for both men and women. Women are unquestionably weaker than men, and it may reasonably be maintained that what is physically harmful for men at the best is much more harmful for women. Social conditions also render it so. Women can not safely be about at night as men can. They are subject to insult and to unhealthful moral influences. They can not go to and from their work at night as comfortably. Transportation facilities are less adequate at night than in the day, and the State certainly should have a right to protect its women from the necessity of walking the streets in the night hours, or waiting about unprotected for infrequent conveyances. Furthermore, the great body of women workers in factories are immature, probably half of them under age. The State assumes a serious moral responsibility when it permits inexperienced girls without proper guardianship to work night after night in the factories and to walk night after night through the streets unprotected and subject to conditions which tend to break down the conventional restraints safeguarding girls."

Of the State's duty with regard to this condition of things the same journal remarks:

"It is the obvious duty of the State to protect the mothers of our citizens from labor conditions either physically or morally injurious, and any narrow limitation of the police power or any extension of the theory of freedom of contract and sacredness of property right which leaves women and children at the mercy of industrial conditions that sap their vitality is a serious menace to the nation, which should be met, if need be, by constitutional amendment. This protective movement has encountered serious obstacles in the courts hitherto, but there is no cause for discouragement, and happily the present decision is not final and the division of the court gives reasonable ground for hope that in the Court of Appeals the law will finally be sustained. Even if it is not, the effort to safeguard women in factories should be continued."

The Evening Mail (New York) thinks that the law asked for by the league, whether wisely or unwisely, will prove a set-back to the "advanced-woman" and "equal-rights" theory, and observes:

"The Consumers' League . . . will carry the case to the Court of Appeals. If the latter upholds the law it will be doing a salutary thing, yet it will be saying in effect that the rapid entrance of American women into industry is not to result in that condition of complete economic independence for the sex which 'advanced women' desire. They will still be a class apart, women rather than 'hands.'"

THE SENATOR AND THE OCTOPUS.

THAT the transactions of Senator Bailey (Dem., Tex.) with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of his State may have been entirely innocent of all wrong is not denied by some of the press. At the same time it is almost universally agreed that the Senator was remarkably indiscreet in not avoiding "the very appearance of evil" in his dealings with H. Clay Pierce, president of the company. Senator Bailey's long, published explanation that vouchers of the oil company bearing his name were merely memoranda of personal loans from the president to himself does not seem to satisfy the public. "The killing fact is that Pierce paid the money to Bailey," asserts the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). The only safe thing for a man in the Senator's position, we are told, was to avoid entirely any dealings which might be construed as these have been.

On the whole, the press is slow to accept the Senator's explanation of his case as a vindication in full of the charges against him. According to a headline in the New York *American* (Dem.) the present revelation "shows Bailey to be a tool of Standard Oil Trust." And the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), while not calling him a "tool" of the trust, admits that in spite of his categorical denials the Senator is "placed in a very critical attitude." To quote:

"Whether he knows it or not, the money he was receiving as a loan from H. C. Pierce is shown to have been furnished by the Waters-Pierce Company, which was virtually the Standard Oil Company. Conceding that he did not know it and permitted himself to be duped by H. C. Pierce, the argument then lies against him that his lack of comprehension in such matters would derogate from his capacity to fill so high a station. From any point of view it is a very unfortunate case, involving, apparently, the defeat of the Senator for reelection."

And the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) contributes this: "Labored as is Bailey's attempt to make it out that his dealings were strictly proper, one can not help feeling that his labor is all in vain and that his own words convict him." This paper continues its arraignment of the Senator thus:

"The books and documents show that many thousands of dollars passed into Senator Bailey's hands from the treasury of the company just at this period when he was offering it his services. Some of the money, he tells us, he borrowed and paid back. Since the books do not show that he repaid these loans, he is reduced to the suggestion that probably the employee of the company to whom he repaid the money stole it and never gave him the proper credit. As for other moneys the books of the company show he received, he says that if he ever received such sums it was not for work done for the oil company, but for work for H. Clay Pierce personally."

In his own State, where Mr. Bailey is a candidate for reelection to the United States Senate in January, the question of his implication in the oil matter assumes considerable political significance. The Houston *Post* (Dem.), however, asserts that, were it not for his political enemies, no one would ever have made any outcry against the Senator on this pretext. "Eliminate the envy, hatred, and ambition from the present agitation," says this paper, "and bring the question down to Bailey's conduct, and there would

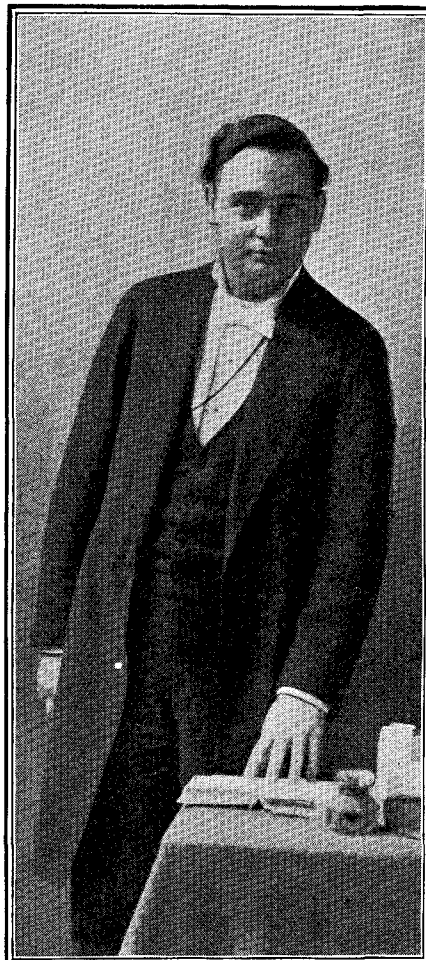
be nothing to fight over." And further we read, "what gives vitality to the matter is the hope that there may be an opportunity to feed a prejudice, issuing from jealousy or personal hatred, from political intrigue or from a gnawing political appetite." In the opinion of this paper the statement of Mr. Bailey fully explains the circumstantial evidence against him and is a complete vindication. In these words it further impugns the motives of his detractors:

"Senator Bailey repeatedly stated during the autumn that he had represented Mr. Pierce personally in several transactions for which he accepted fees, and his personal transactions are not a proper subject to be included in an action of the State against an offending corporation. All of these matters are made so clear by the Senator's statement that none but enemies who are gangrened with hatred and jealousy can challenge the rectitude of his conduct, and it is not expected that anything could ever appease their wrath.

"They have simply made themselves ridiculous. This of itself would not be so bad, but for the discreditable manner in which a branch of the State Government has been invoked to bolster a cause which the people of Texas have already repudiated in disgust."

Of similar mind is the Fort Worth *Record* (Dem.). The charges against the Senator are being pushed, it says, by the political opposition, which will soon doubtless "make known its plan of battle and disclose the identity of the candidate who has been selected to lead the fight."

On the other hand, the Dallas *News* (Ind.) resents these insinuations. "If all the things charged against Senator Bailey were untrue or even unproven," it urges, "then it would be proper to consider the motives behind the charges." But giving regard "only to such matters as Senator Bailey himself admitted to be true and to the extent that he admitted them to be true," this paper finds grounds enough for believing him "unfitted to represent the people of Texas." Even more vigorous is the opposition of the Houston *Chronicle* (Dem.), which paper dissects the Senator's explanations and dismisses them summarily as "a much stronger argument against Joe Bailey, candidate for reelection as United States Senator from Texas, than anything *The Chronicle* itself would care



SENATOR BAILEY,

Whose transactions with a Standard-Oil magnate, he insists, do not necessarily imply a moral breakdown.

to say." And thus it concludes:

"There is no need for any further discussion of the matter. There is no need for Mr. Bailey to make any further explanation, and no necessity for the Attorney-General of Texas to even answer Mr. Bailey's last letter. Joe Bailey himself has sustained the Attorney-General, and he has sustained the people of Texas who demand his retirement.

"He has charged against himself far more than *The Chronicle* has ever charged. He has put himself in a worse light before the people of this State than any newspaper or any speaker has ever dared to place him.

"Let us, therefore, be done with charges and counter-charges. Let the criminations and recriminations end. Let us engender no further animosities.

"Furthermore, let us, for the honor and good name of Texas, wipe out the incident as soon as possible, elect some worthy man as United States Senator, and proceed to again put the State's political honor above all else."



MRS. STORER,

"The American ambassadress," who requested a Cabinet position for her husband and a red hat for Archbishop Ireland.



BELLAMY STORER,

Who finds consolation in thinking that "the past has shown that few men can differ with either the wishes or the memory of Mr. Roosevelt without at once becoming a scoundrel or a liar."

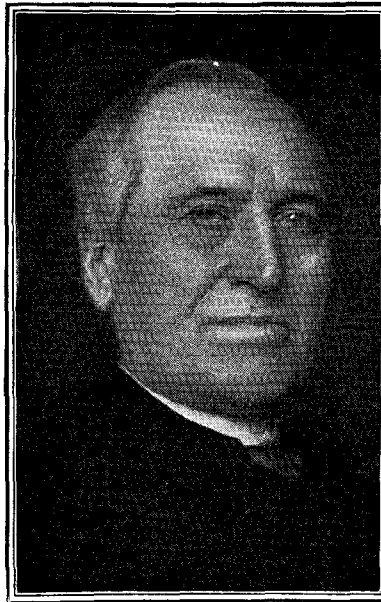


Photo. by Marceau.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND,

Whose prospects for reaching the cardinalate are thought to be somewhat jeopardized by the Roosevelt-Storer incident.

THE ROOSEVELT-STORER CONTROVERSY.

ON the whole the press of the country seem agreed that while there is much to make the thoughtless smile there is more to make the judicious grieve in the way the public has been made a confidant of both parties in the controversy between President Roosevelt and ex-Ambassador Bellamy Storer. While probably not one paper in a hundred defends Mr. Storer's course, even more general appears to be the amused but sincere condemnation of the part essayed by Mrs. Storer in international diplomacy. "It is impossible not to feel pity for the Storers; they are and have been so absolutely wrong," remarks the *Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*. Only a few of the stronger independent sheets venture far from the personal aspects of the incident, to discuss the really significant matter which looms behind it, the question of the interference of the Administration in ecclesiastical politics. The superficial facts of the case—which make up "one of the most extraordinary episodes in the annals of American diplomacy," says the *Baltimore Sun*—are as follows: While Mr. Storer was American Ambassador at the court of Spain he and his wife—more particularly the latter—manifested more zeal than discretion in their efforts to secure from the Vatican a cardinalate for Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul. The Storers were warm personal friends of Mr. Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, who also was friendly, in his unofficial capacity, to the cause of Archbishop Ireland. Copies of two personal letters from Mr. Roosevelt to Mrs. Storer, in which the promotion of the archbishop was warmly advocated, were given by Mrs. Storer to Cardinal Rampolla, and rumors of their contents got adrift in the political atmosphere. In the mean time Mr. Roosevelt had become President of the United States, and these rumors threatened to be a serious embarrassment to him and to his party. Later, while Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, Mr. Storer interviewed the Pope on Archbishop Ireland's behalf, claiming to do so in the name of the President. This caused further political scandal, and drew forth a letter of warning and ad-

monition from President Roosevelt. Two years later—in 1905—Mrs. Storer again resumed her "pernicious activity" in the cause dear to her heart as an American Catholic, this time drawing from the President a letter of stern rebuke for "meddling," and asking a pledge that she would thereafter regard the limitations placed upon her by her position as wife of an ambassador. After waiting two months for an answer to this letter, the President summarily relieved Mr. Storer of his ambassadorship. After the lapse of near-

ly a year Mr. Storer presents his case in a pamphlet made up of extracts from his own and his wife's personal correspondence with the President, with explanatory comment. This pamphlet he sent to the President, his Cabinet, and to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, but it found its way in its entirety into the newspapers. In consequence President Roosevelt shattered another precedent and replied to the attack by a letter addressed to Secretary Root and given to the press. In this reply certain citations made by Mr. Storer are supplied with their context, other letters germane to the discussion are added, and one of Mr. Storer's assertions—namely, that he was authorized by the President to appeal to the Pope—is characterized as "untrue." This interesting document was followed by yet another public statement from Mr. Storer. Says the *Springfield Republican*, turning to the crux of the whole matter:

"It is of great importance to have it established whether or not the Government of the United States has been seeking, directly or indirectly, to influence the Vatican in its appointments of cardinals. Has it come about that Presidents of the United States have had their favorites for the red hat?"

"This is the one great question, the issue of supreme importance, raised by the Storer episode. It is not at all a question affecting the Roman Catholic Church more than any other church. . . . It is a question of the proper relations between Church and State in the broadest sense. And it can be answered in this country only on the basis of the constitutional mandate that Church and State have spheres separate and distinct altogether. It is

highly reassuring that Mr. Roosevelt denies so strongly that he or his distinguished predecessor has sought to influence the appointment of a cardinal, but, in view of the great public importance of the question, he will, no doubt, feel obliged to any one who may show to what extent his reply to Mr. Storer was inadequate.

"But the crucial case is the allegation by Mr. Storer that President Roosevelt instructed him, an American ambassador, to tell the Pope, when he visited Rome, that Archbishop Ireland was the President's friend and that he would be pleased to hear that he had been made a cardinal. Mr. Storer, in his pamphlet, gives the French translation of the President's words which he read to Pius X. on December 2, 1903. He had written them out and, as he faced the Pope in the audience, he read from the slip of paper, since he did not venture to trust his memory. If Mr. Storer could offer no evidence corroboratory of his statement regarding this episode, his plight would be a sorry one, in the face of the President's contradiction. But the disturbing fact is that he is supported by a letter which Archbishop Ireland wrote to his wife. The archbishop's testimony sustains Mr. Storer's allegation that he was charged with a message to the Pope by Mr. Roosevelt. The archbishop saw the President after the Storer's visit to



PANDORA'S BOX.
—Macauley in the New York World.

Oyster Bay, and, in writing to Mrs. Storer, the archbishop gave this version of his interview:

"The President said to me, 'Mr. Storer has told you what I said to him about you, archbishop?'
"I replied, 'I do not remember—'
"About his going to Rome?'
"I said, 'No.'
"Well,' he said, 'I told him I would not write a letter to the Pope asking for honors for you, but I said that he could go to Rome and say, *viva voce*, to the Pope how much I wish you to be a cardinal, and how grateful I personally would be to him for giving you that honor.'

"In his reply to Mr. Storer, the President ignores this evidence by the archbishop of St. Paul. It is suggested to him that he should inquire of the archbishop whether he wrote such a letter as the one from which Mr. Storer draws the above quotation. The veracity of the archbishop is above dispute, if that of Mr. Storer is not. As the case stands, with the archbishop silent and evidently not disposed to repudiate the letter to Mrs. Storer, it can not be said that the President's reply on this point is as convincing as it should be. The country is left to suspect that President Roosevelt may have passed the bounds of discretion in his relations with the Vatican."

The Boston *Transcript*, commenting dispassionately on the relations between the United States and the Vatican, says:

"On the few occasions in recent years, especially since our acquisition of the Philippines, when the United States has negotiated with the Vatican, its form of negotiation has been more or

less informal, yet carefully guarded against the possibility of any departure from our constitutional policy of complete separation of Church and State. The Storer correspondence, if it does nothing else, proves the wisdom of every precaution to avoid any misunderstanding of our position. The elevation of Archbishop Ireland to a cardinalate would have been generally regarded by the people of the United States with approval, as the promotion of a prelate whose Americanism is beyond doubt, and who would be of great assistance in the adjustment of the delicate relations between the Administration and the Catholics of the Philippines. That the President would have been pleased to see this honor bestowed on Archbishop Ireland he makes no disguise. He could not, and did not, make a direct request for this promotion, but he did not conceal the gratification it would afford him."

The same paper adds:

"The whole episode is unfortunate. The Storer, since it is impossible to dissociate the ambassador and the ambassador's wife, were unfortunate representatives for a great republic, which bars all relations between State and Church, to have either at Madrid, which is Catholic, or at Vienna, which is on the shore of that sea of ecclesiastical intrigue whose waves flow up to the barriers of every European chancellery. Tactless in the extreme, their purpose was known to the Vienna aristocracy, and their scheming appears to have attracted the attention of other capitals as marking a new and novel departure by the United States that was worth watching.

"No one can read this correspondence and the other communications reported, as these have now appeared in three instalments, without realizing that Mr. Roosevelt suffers somewhat from that natural enthusiasm and frankness which make him so ready to express a vigorous opinion on all the vast range of subjects which come within the scope of his interest. Everything that a President says, or a man who becomes President, draws the bright light. It is liable not only to be quoted, but to be exaggerated. This is in Mr. Roosevelt a source of weakness, but of the kind that necessarily accompanies the qualities that make him powerful."

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING'S "LOST LEADER."

OVER the President's relinquishment of his simplified-spelling order the newspaper press is exultant, facetious, acquiescent, profane, almost everything but judicial, according to their lights and personal temperaments. In withdrawing his order to the public printer to issue all executive documents in the spelling recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board, President Roosevelt bowed to the will of the House expressed in the resolution introduced by Mr. Landis declaring that hereafter "in printing reports, documents, or other publications authorized by law, ordered by Congress or either branch thereof, or emanating from the executive departments, their bureaus and branches, or independent officers of the Government, the Government Printing Office shall observe and adhere to the standard of orthography prescribed and generally accepted in the dictionaries of the English language." The assumption seems to be generally made by the editorial writers that the movement for simplified spelling has received its death-blow. On the other hand, Professor Matthews is quoted as saying that "the decision of Congress is offset by the fact that all the standard dictionaries have adopted the new spelling, and that the English departments of most of the large universities are behind them." The President still adheres to his personal predilection for the new forms, and it is reported that he will continue to use them in all "communications which do not require printing at the Government Printing Office or any of its branches."

Some papers look upon the action of the House as a direct rebuke to the President. "It is a reminder," says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "that he is in the executive chair to see the laws executed, and not to tell American citizens how they shall spell." "This noble and patriotic Congress," remarks the Atlanta *Journal*, "is prepared to resist the assaults of the dictator to the last ditch." The New York *Tribune* recognizes that the President

"had no thought of posing as the final arbiter," and declares that his action was "a generous giving of opportunity to the 'simplified-spelling' proposals for self-justification." To nobody, it adds, is their failure "probably more obvious than to the President himself."

While *The Evening Post* (New York) remarks that "in all seriousness, the outcome of the spelling controversy should give satisfaction," the *Washington Star* thinks that "in some ways, this is an unfortunate result." It adds:

"That there is a pronounced sentiment in the United States for a certain measure of spelling reform can not be denied by even those who are most outspoken in their antagonism to the President's 300-word order. But this sentiment has not gone nearly as far as that order prescribed."

Had the order stopt short of such innovations as "thru" and "thoro," continues *The Star*, "it would doubtless have appealed strongly to the common sense of the country." It is to be noticed that so far as the merits of the question were discusst by Congress, these words formed the principal points of objurgation. The debate in the House is probably most fairly characterized by *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia), which says:

"The debate upon the subject in the House was more interesting than instructive. Little sympathy with the simplifiers found expression, tho most of the members who spoke were more concerned with the manner of the attempted 'reform' than with the matter. The main argument was a practical one, based on the confusion arising from having some public documents printed in one fashion and some in another. It was also argued that if the President had authority to change the standards of orthography, some President might equally undertake to change the language in which public documents were printed, should he perchance prefer Volapük or Esperanto to English. So the House resolved to draw the line at the dictionary."

Journalism, it is to be assumed, now feels itself vindicated for the stand of opposition it has all along taken. So at least we gather from its self-appointed exponent, the *Brooklyn Eagle*, whom we discover saying:

"It is to the credit of journalism that it refused to fall in with this new fad. Here and there an eccentric daily or a priggish weekly did in part adopt the proposed changes, and on their heads will rest a measure of moral responsibility for the profanity which they aroused among readers. We hope their sins and the sins of others with which they are chargeable will be forgiven unto them."

THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE PRIZE.

IT is one of the curious incidents of an otherwise wholly remarkable career that Theodore Roosevelt, the preacher of the strenuous life, the disseminator of the doctrine that there are dangers to the moral fiber of a nation from the cankers of a long peace, the militant champion of a large army and navy and the wielder of the 'big stick,' should be crowned as America's great pacificator." In these words the *Philadelphia Ledger* states briefly what seems to be the most frequently recurrent comment of the press upon the bestowal of the Nobel medal and peace prize of some \$40,000 upon the President of the United States. This prize, given annually to the person who, in the judgment of a committee of the Norwegian Parliament, has done the greatest work during the year toward the advancement of international peace, is now given to Mr. Roosevelt in recognition of his services in terminating the Russian-Japanese war. Whatever may have been his "original conception of himself," as the *New York Sun* puts it, there is no doubt exprest that now, by his aid in pacification of these two belligerent nations, he has proven himself "a man of peace," and worthy recipient of the Nobel prize. His part in the peace negotiations is thus reviewed by the *Minneapolis Journal*:

"The President's services in that matter went beyond his taking advantage of the fact that he was the only ruler who could possi-

bly bring the commissioners of the two countries together. They go to the actual fact of peace having resulted. It is historically true that neither party expected to make peace. Count Witte was openly and airily skeptical. The Japanese representatives were more secretive, but whatever expression did escape them was no more hopeful than that of Witte. The President not only brought the commissioners together and happily introduced them, but he kept in close touch with both sides, and his suggestions from time to time, made not only to the envoys, but directly to their governments, assisted materially in bringing things to a peace focus at Portsmouth."

It is pointed out by some that while former recipients of this honor have claimed it by literary or parliamentary activity or by alleviating some phase of warfare, President Roosevelt's work was of a different order. To quote the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*:

"While all this writing and speaking was going on, fighting was going on somewhere. It was President Roosevelt's unique distinction, not to talk of preventing war, but through his own efforts actually to stop one of the most destructive wars of modern times, at a time when the combatants were not exhausted and, but for some such intervention, would have prolonged the struggle, with



MARS—"You needn't move out just yet."
—Portland Oregonian.

ultimate results to themselves and the world which it is not pleasing to contemplate."

One feature of the award aroused some little discussion. This was the question of the "constitutionality" of the acceptance by the President of a gift from a foreign country, until the consent of Congress was granted. "As he has already accepted and disposed of it," says the *Springfield Republican*, "the consent of Congress would take on an absurd appearance of superfluity." And this paper agrees with most of the others that since the gift is out of a private bequest, "it would be difficult to establish even a technical violation of the constitutional provision."

Mr. Roosevelt's disposal of the money prize meets with universal approval in the press. Of this the *Chicago Tribune* says:

"It is the President's announced purpose to devote the money to the establishment of a commission which shall undertake a study of the relationships between employer and employee with a view to bringing about more harmonious conditions, the income only being used and the fund being kept in perpetuity for this purpose. It will be a wise extension of the original idea of the founder of the prize, the commercial warfare being as important as that which finds expression upon the battle-field."

"It is a very laudable purpose," agrees the *Brooklyn Times*, and adds, "but would anybody but Theodore Roosevelt ever think of dedicating a Christmas windfall of \$40,000 for such a purpose?"

AMERICAN INTERFERENCE IN THE KONGO.

THE idea that we are "the Don Quixote of nations" and "should go about tilting at windmills in the endeavor to rescue the distressed damsels of the world" is scouted by one paper in its comment on the Lodge resolution. This resolution proposes that the Senate pledge its "cordial support" to the President in any steps he may take, with other Powers, "to ameliorate the conditions of the Kongo Free State and reduce the evils now existent there." King Leopold of Belgium, proprietor of the "Free State," is discovered by the New York *American* to have maintained a costly lobby at Washington to prevent just such Congressional action as is contemplated by the Lodge resolution, and it publishes letters to show that the recent grant of large rights in the Kongo to an American syndicate was intended as a move to gain the support of American capitalists, who would, in turn, keep Congress quiet. The very fact that Leopold kept this lobby at Washington is taken by the Chicago *Inter Ocean* as proof of a guilty conscience. It is "a defense that points to guilt," it declares. Our action is justified by the Philadelphia *Press* on the grounds that the United States is the largest consumer of the chief Kongo product, rubber, and that the United States was the first Power to recognize the Kongo Free State and give it a standing in the family of nations. It says:

"On all these accounts ample reason exists in past precedent and in the present situation for the United States, as proposed by Senator Lodge's resolution, to join with Great Britain and other countries in insisting on an international investigation (to end, if necessary, in international supervision) which will prevent the pillage, massacre, and outrage which have been in progress for nearly a score of years over an area as large as the United States east of the Mississippi."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks similarly:

"The Christian world intends to bring the evils to an end. The United States will join with other nations in bringing them to an end. They will be brought to an end as surely as other slavery, and as piracy, were brought to an end. The ending of them will be a sufficient vindication of the missionaries, the explorers, and the scientists, who have made themselves a unit to expose and to abolish conditions that are unspeakable, and that it is a satire on civilization and religion—or a defiance of both—should ever have become not only possible, but actual."

The New York *Times*, however, which is the paper that would regret to see Uncle Sam turn Don Quixote, says the Kongo evils are none of our business and avers that "it really will not do to encourage the popular delusion that because anything anywhere is going what our people think wrong, therefore our Government should and must 'do something.'" Cardinal Gibbons, too, declares that the present agitation is due to "religious prejudice" and a desire to "grab" the Kongo. Leopold himself, in a newspaper interview, says the charges are without foundation. He has made no money out of the Kongo, he says, but is, on the contrary, poorer on account of it. As for the cruelties there:

"I do not deny that there have been cases of misjudgment on the part of Kongo officials. Most likely cruelties, even crimes, have been committed. There have been a number of convictions before Kongo tribunals for these offenses. I do deny that every effort, as far as possible, has not been made to stop the ill-treatment of natives, not only by white people, but by natives themselves."

"No government in the world has remedied all the grievances within its own jurisdiction. It is a curious fact that when one country seeks to produce a local millennium it always seizes on territory belonging to some one else for the experiment. The Scripture parable about the beam and the mote is of as much significance to-day as nineteen centuries ago. It would be more philanthropic to strengthen our hands, more for the benefit of civilization, for all white persons to stand united than for some to abuse us, which certainly does not augment the respect it is good for the African natives to have for the white race. It would be

of more interest to civilization to show the natives that Christians have good feelings for their neighbors.

"Our God says we must all have Christian fellowship one for another. Certainly this example is not being shown the blacks by those white men who attack the Kongo so maliciously."

PRACTICABILITY OF A FEDERAL CHILD-LABOR LAW.

ALTHO the need for reform of the present condition of child labor in this country is almost universally conceded by the press, the reform measures proposed by Senator Beveridge and Senator Lodge are almost as generally looked upon as failing to meet the requirements of the situation. What Senator Beveridge proposes, as summarized by the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, "is to prohibit by law common carriers doing interstate business from transporting any products of any factory or mine employing children under fourteen years of age." With a few added details this is practically the content of the measure presented by Mr. Lodge.

Discussion of these proposed remedies hinges mainly upon the question of their constitutionality, and upon the violation of States' rights which it is urged that their enactment would work. On these matters the New York *Tribune* says:

"Congress has no direct constitutional authority over this question of child labor. The several States have it. They can strike at the evil directly, honestly, and without resort to a subterfuge. They can prohibit the employment of children and the sale of the products of their labor. But instead of arousing public opinion against the sacrifice of childhood to greed—and without such public opinion no law, state or national, will be effective—and driving the States which have not now, or do not enforce, child-labor laws, it is proposed to accomplish the good by indirection."

President Roosevelt's message to Congress is widely quoted in support of this position. "Each State must ultimately settle the question in its own way," he says; but, adds the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*, "that he is in complete sympathy with extirpation of the evil of child labor" appears from his advocacy of "a drastic and thoroughgoing child-labor law" for the District of Columbia and the Territories. On the other hand, Senator Lodge is thus quoted by this paper:

"It is beyond the power of the Government to make laws regulating labor of the various States, altho these laws ought to be uniform throughout the country. But it is not beyond the power of the National Government to exclude from interstate commerce goods upon which child labor has been employed."

In spite of this avowal, the press fails to be convinced of the constitutionality of the measure until it shall have been threshed out in the Senate. If, however, it is shown to be constitutional, says the Chicago *Journal*, "public opinion has been so profoundly stirred that the bill will have strong support and . . . it will unquestionably become law."

That national action is the only logical means of correcting the present evil is thus pointed out by the Milwaukee *Sentinel*:

"There is evidently no uniformity of State conscience in the matter, or at least the temptation to tolerate or connive at the abuse may be stronger in one State than in another. In some localities it seems that philanthropic agitators may preach and protest until the crack of doom without effecting what has been achieved in other States. Therefore, people are turning to the uniformity of national legislation as the sole practical recourse to protect children, aid citizenship, and save from commercial hardship States that have taken the lead in regulating child labor."

The United Mine-Workers' Journal (Indianapolis) advocates action by the several States rather than a Federal law, but at the same time it welcomes even such action as Senators Beveridge and Lodge propose, because, as it says, "a sure and most certain way to get rid of this child slavery is to initiate the legislation."

FOREIGN COMMENT.

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE FRENCH CHURCH TUMULT?

NOW that the long-threatened confiscation of the church property in France has become a fact, each party to the conflict is blaming the other for the result. The excitement raging throughout the Republic is reflected in the general press, and the Government, the bishops, and the Pope are in turn held accountable for the present condition of confusion and doubt. Many journals are predicting a religious war. Diligent search fails to discover in the leading French political organs a single sentence in vindication of the Pope's attitude regarding the associations of public worship. Premier Clemenceau is reported in the *Liberté* as saying that "if the church chooses war she shall have it, but the world is witness that the Vatican is assuming the rôle of a foreign Power, and is trying to combat the authority of the French Government." Mr. Briand, Minister of Public Worship, is credited in the same paper with the following utterance: "The Pope has yielded to Ultramontane influences. The Ultramontanes have always cherished the idle hope that they would come out victorious in a civil war. The French Government does not find itself confronted by a revolt of the Catholic conscience, but by an enterprise which is purely political." This minister has published a circular which appears in the principal papers of Paris in which he shows himself to be as unyielding on his own as the Pope is on the other side. Commenting on this circular the *Osservatore Romano*, organ of the Holy See, speaks as follows under the heading "Masked Persecution":

"The circular of Mr. Briand puts the priests in an intolerable position. Altho it had been previously decided that the ecclesiastical properties should remain in the hands of the clergy for one year, he has declared that they are now in charge of the civil authorities, who are to offer them for rent. In fact, the circular of the French minister shows a profound contempt for the law which it professes to enforce. It announces that while the churches are to be left at the disposition of the priests, the rectories and other buildings will be let to any one who chooses to pay rent for them. As for the seminaries, they are taken away from the clergy with-



THE SEPARATION LAW.
FRENCH PREFECT—"Can't you fellows understand that it's liberty we are giving you?"
—*Figaro* (Paris).

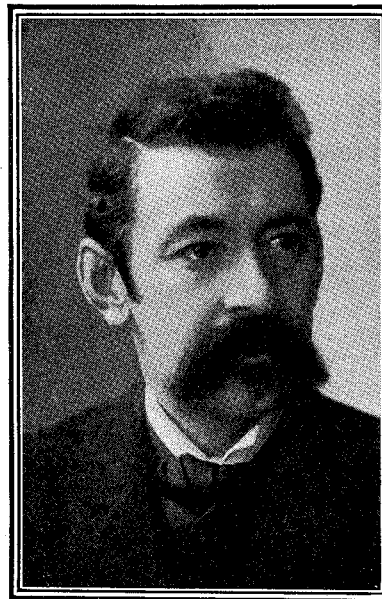
out even giving them the option of renting them. Now this three-fold discrimination is not to be found in any French statute. The whole business shows how utterly unscrupulous the French Government is at this beginning of the twentieth century in dealing with law and justice."

The Pope, however, remains inflexible, and is reported in the *Osservatore* to have exclaimed:

"Nothing shall arrest our course, neither persecutions nor martyrdom, in our work of protecting religion. Our cause is the cause of God."

Even the most conservative journals and those representing Clericalism in politics are somewhat staggered by the attitude of the twentieth-century Gregory VII. The calm and Catholic *Temps* (Paris) speaks as follows:

"The Pope will not come to terms, and the higher clergy follow suit. Be it so. It is understood that the associations of public worship are condemned as constituting an invasion of the rights of the Catholic Church, of the essential principles of its constitution. It is understood that they are not to enjoy that tolerance with which Pius IX. treated the Prussian associations of public worship, altho the Prussian bishops to a man rejected them. It is a fact, regrettable no doubt, but a fact we must take for what it is. After all, if the Roman Catholic Church affects an uncompromising attitude, which nothing can alter, which from more than one point of view is at conflict with common sense, that is the church's own business. We should have no regret about the matter, excepting that by this attitude she runs the risk of misleading simple souls and threatens to destroy the peace of the country."



The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) speaks even more decidedly about the Pope's treatment of French Catholics. To quote:

"The Roman Curia has always detested them, even at the time when the French Government was on the best terms with the Vatican. At the time of the disaster of Sedan, a prelate occupying a high position at the papal court gave a great dinner to his fellow ecclesiastics who drank a toast to victorious Germany, and were delighted at the defeat and humiliation of France. This proceeding did not prevent Leo XIII. from bestowing a cardinal's hat on the said prelate."

The writer adds in a tone of bitter irony:

"I would say, do not trust to the falsehood of those people who consort with Jesuits, and learn thereby to think one thing and say another, exercising a sort of mental reserve. The haughty spirit of no compromise will continue to the end, nourished as it is by an inveterate hatred toward the Gallic cock, which, like the cock of the Gospels, too often reminds the successor of Peter that he too is in a fair way to deny his Master."

Such acrid utterances as these show to what a pitch feeling is aroused on both sides. Still more specific is the interpretation given to the present deadlock by a well-known London journalist, Mr. Robert Dell, editor of *The Burlington Magazine*. Writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) he says:

"The Pope, without knowing it, is a puppet in the hands of the German Emperor, and the wires of the Vatican are pulled by much more astute hands than those of Cardinal Vives y Tuto and Cardinal Merry del Val. The election of a German to be the general of the Society of Jesus (which was almost certainly due to the personal influence of the Pope) has opened the eyes of a great many people in England to the fact which has long been recognized on the Continent, that there is a close understanding between the Vatican and Berlin. There are many circumstances which make such an understanding seem desirable to all parties concerned. At present the Center, or Clerical, party holds the balance of power in the German Reichstag; the members of that party consistently prefer Clerical to national interests, and traffic their votes in return for such concessions as the relaxation in 1904

of the law expelling the Jesuits from Germany; the Emperor, on his part, has been able to secure the passing of his naval program (aimed at this country), and other measures which he considers essential, only by buying the Clerical vote. The Emperor's designs on Austria, Belgium, and Holland make him still more dependent on Ultramontane support. The vast majority of the populations which he proposes to annex are Catholic (even in Holland they are more than a third of the population); the influence of the church and the Jesuits is, therefore, an important factor. The *Los von Rom* movement in Austria has been a complete failure, and the opposite policy is now being tried. Already, both in Belgium and Holland, the Clerical party is pro-German and it is likely to become more so. The way was thus paved for a *rap-prochement*. There is, moreover, a natural affinity between the Vatican and the German Emperor; both alike hate democracy and socialism, and the Vatican and the Society of Jesus recognize the fact that Prussian Caesarism is the only effective bulwark against democracy left in Europe. The Pope, innocent of international politics, and dreaming in the seclusion of the Vatican of the 'restoration of all things in Christ'—that is, the restoration of the medieval supremacy of the papacy over the civilized world—fondly believes that this imperial 'man of God' is the chosen instrument for the realization of his dream."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PREDICTING AN AMERICAN-JAPANESE WAR.

WHILE the Japanese at home have shown considerable moderation over the treatment of their compatriots in California, the breaking out of a war between the United States and Nippon is confidently predicted by Mr. Henry Rochefort's organ, the *Intransigeant* (Paris). Both nations are newcomers as world-powers, we are reminded, and both are elated by victory in recent wars. Both have fine ships and a well-manned navy, and Japan refuses to be classed as an ordinary "yellow race," or to have her children sent to be educated with the "little Chinese." On the other hand, we are told, the Californians are ready to pitch the Japanese into the Pacific Ocean. To quote:

"Is war at hand? Certainly. It is not, however, to be carried on between France and Germany, which will wait awhile before colliding. It is to be between Japan and America. Clear-sighted people have known this for the last six months. They see the

tempest gathering over San Francisco. Some day the squalls of this storm will enwrap the whole American continent."

The question of the schools is not the real issue at stake, this writer observes. The San Franciscans are taking the opportunity, on the rebuilding their city, to exclude the yellow race from it. In the words of the *Intransigeant*:

"The question of Japanese scholars in San Francisco schools is a very trifling matter. It is merely a pretext. San Francisco is rising again from its ashes. But it has been felt necessary to let the Japanese know that they are encumbrances, and thus no place is to be found for them in American schools which are being rebuilt with such haste. The Japanese must attend classes with the little Chinese."

The pride of Japan has been touched by this order, as we are told in the following sentences:

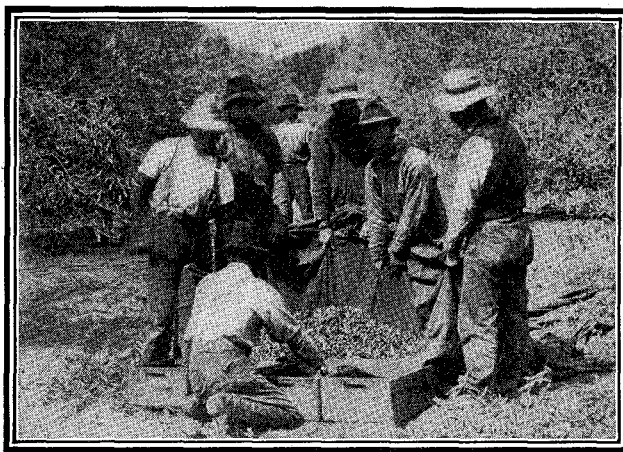
"This order of the San Francisco authorities is taken as an affront by the Empire of the Rising Sun. What! shall inequality of races be thrown in the teeth of the Japanese? shall they be degraded to the rank of the despised yellow races? They will not admit this for a moment, as they point to Port Arthur, Tsushima, and victory."

The labor question lies at the root of the quarrel. Japanese competition is too severe for American workmen, we are told, while at the same time the Japanese would perish of starvation but for colonization on the Pacific Coast. To quote further:

"The matter might be arranged at a pinch, if it could only be localized. But the Americans have issued their interdict against the Japanese scholars merely for the sake of letting their parents understand that this systematic invasion of California by the Japanese must be put a stop to. The labor competition of the Japanese is actually crushing the American laboring classes, and these would like to end the matter by flinging the little yellow men into the sea. Japan, on her part, sees that the outcome of the struggle is vital; she must gain her end or die of famine. This is admitted by the Japanese press, and in the end a declaration of war will be forced from the Government at Tokyo."

Both nations are "spoiling for a fight," declares Mr. Rochefort's organ, and would like to have a chance of matching their navies together. Thus:

"In any case the two nations are equally anxious to come to



JAPANESE FARM LABORERS IN CALIFORNIA.



JAPANESE PROSPERITY IS GETTING TO BE MORE THAN THE POWERS CAN STAND.

—Tokyo Puck.



JAPAN—"But that Statue of Liberty, Uncle Sam?"
UNCLE SAM—"Oh, that means liberty for Yankees."

—Fischietto (Turin).

JAPAN AT HOME AND ABROAD.



DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

EARL OF CREWE.

LORD JERSEY.

OBSTRUCTIONIST PEERS WHOSE AMENDMENTS TRANSFORMED THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION BILL.

blows. These two magnificent parvenus possess superb fleets and costly navies. They are eager to make use of them in active service and once more justify the enormous expenditures they have made in fitting them out. While Japan lashes herself to fury by thoughts of Tsushima, America thinks of Santiago and her Cuban victories. Thus will come the struggle for the conquest of the Pacific. It will arrive very much sooner than is imagined by those who are half asleep, dreaming of universal peace and taking their idle fancies for actual reality."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MENDING OR ENDING THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE Education bill of the Bannerman Government has passed through the House of Lords and gone down to the Lower House in such a shape that its originators can scarcely recognize it. The Liberal organs are furious. The cry is raised that the house of hereditary legislators must be abolished, or at least reformed. The Lords, including the bishops, have insisted on making religious instruction compulsory in all public schools, and the Secularists and Non-conformists are in arms over the provision that allows the doctrine of the Church of England as well as of the Church of Rome to be imparted in the schools of England. The question is being asked, Will the Liberal Ministry drop the amended bill, or will they try to revive the bill in its original form and to make it law in spite of the Lords? The London *Spectator* thinks they can not safely withdraw the bill. Nor are they any the more likely to attempt the abolition of the House of Lords. This would only result in the weakening of the House of Commons. As *The Spectator* remarks:

"Another embarrassing factor in the position from the Government's point of view is the fact that they are not prepared to ask the country to abolish the House of Lords. If they were really willing to make such a proposal, it would be plain sailing enough. It is an open secret, however, that there are a great number of Liberal members of the House of Commons who would look with the utmost alarm on abolition, because abolition must involve allowing the Peers to stand for the House of Commons. As every experienced electioneerer knows, there are an enormous number of constituencies in which Peers, now enclosed in the gilded cage of the Lords, would make the most formidable of Unionist candidates. Whether the House of Lords is unpopular or not we need not discuss. Unquestionably, however, individual Peers are by no means unpopular even in exceedingly democratic constituencies.

Again, it is pretty certain that the country is not prepared to be ruled by a single Chamber. That being so, the abolition of the House of Lords, if determined on, must mean the construction of a new Upper House, and in existing circumstances a new Upper House on thoroughly democratic lines. But a new Upper House can not be constructed on democratic lines without withdrawing a good deal of power from the House of Commons, and such sacrifice of power it is notorious the House of Commons are not prepared to make."

Discussing the present position of the House of Lords before the country a writer who signs himself "Newton" in *The National Review* (London), an organ standing for royalty and aristocracy, declares that the Education bill as it left the House of Commons did not represent the will of the country, and he thus comments upon it:

"What foundation is there for the assertion that the bill as it left the Commons represented the opinions and the wishes of the country? What it did represent was the attitude of the militant Non-conformists who form so numerous a party in the present House of Commons, and who share with the Labor members the privilege of giving orders to the Government. The bill pleased these gentlemen, but it never appeared to afford much gratification to any one else, from Secularists to Roman Catholics, while there is every reason to assume that the nation generally is firmly attached to the principle of religious education. Supposing, therefore, that a deadlock arises owing to the Lords' adhering to their amendments, does it follow that they will either have to give way or imperil their own existence? On the contrary, it will be plain to all but the grossly ignorant and the bigoted partizan that the Lords are not fighting for their own personal interests or for any class privilege or proprietary rights; and it is inconceivable that the Government, even with its present gigantic majority, would venture to appeal to the country on this question."

This Conservative writer does admit, however, that the Lords are on their trial and unless the Upper House is reformed the British Legislature is likely to dwindle into a single Chamber. The office of the Lords is thus described:

"For an indefinite period, the sole effective obstacle to wild, predatory, and anti-national legislation is the existence of an unreformed House of Lords based upon the hereditary principle. It is useless to contend that the present House of Commons and the present Government contain a certain number of moderate men of commanding ability who will control the extremists, and who are known to be in favor in principle of a second Chamber. What evidence is there of this salutary influence? When Sir

Henry Campbell-Bannerman fomented his administration much comfort was found by nervous people in the fact that it included several of the so-called Liberal Imperialists, but the exertions of these calm, stern statesmen seem to have been chiefly directed toward retaining their hardly won offices. If they attempted to take themselves too seriously they would promptly be shown the door, and would discover that their party could get on perfectly well without them."

The House of Lords is certainly in need of being amended, not in the way the Radicals prescribe, but by making it in some degree an elective body. This is stated as follows:

"When the Radical party talks of either ending or mending the House of Lords we know exactly what is meant. Mending means the emasculation of that assembly by reducing it to a position in which it can only say ditto to the House of Commons, and mending in the ordinary sense of the expression is the last thing which the real Radical desires to do. . . . What in short is required is a modification of the hereditary principle, and if this is to be effected and a more representative Chamber created, the safest plan will be to proceed upon those lines with regard to which there seems to be general agreement."

The lines generally agreed upon are as follows: The number of legislative Peers (now 600) must be curtailed. Science, literature, and art must be represented by elective members. The Non-conformist ministers should, like the bishops, have their representatives there. That a conflict between the two Houses has begun means that it will continue until remedial measures are adopted. To quote finally:

"The apparently inevitable conflict between the two Houses is not in the least likely to form an incident in the present session only; it will continue in succeeding sessions, probably with increasing intensity, and if some attempt at strengthening the House of Lords is not undertaken, one day it may be found possible by its opponents to fasten upon a grievance in which popular opinion is really, and not nominally, on their side, and a sufficient pretext may be found for destroying the second Chamber and converting the British Constitution into a one-chamber democracy."

DECAY OF GERMANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

WHEN General Corbin told William II. that the only parts of Germany he had ever visited before were Milwaukee and St. Louis, the Kaiser's merriment may have been due in part to the thought that there are hundreds of thousands of Germans in America in whose hearts the fatherland still holds the warmest spot. The *Grenzboten* (Leipzig), however, informs its readers that the Germans in this country are rapidly becoming de-Germanized. It has learned with sorrow that they show a decided preference for English-speaking school-teachers, newspapers, and preachers. The writer speaks of the decay of "the main supports of Germanism" in America as follows:

"The main supports of Germanism in the Union are the German clubs, the press, the German theater, German schools, and, above all, the German churches, whatever be their creed, Catholic, Methodist, or Lutheran. So soon as these pillars are undermined, Germanism in this country is doomed; and these pillars are fast becoming undermined. The influence upon Germanism of the German churches can not be overestimated. While the Germans in their business intercourse speak English, in the church God's Word is preached in German, the prayers are in German, and German hymns are sung. The German clergy, especially the Catholics, keep school in German, and the Catholic Church has done more for the revival of the German language in America than the Lutherans, Methodists, and Baptists combined. We must of course make an exception in speaking of places where the Lutheran clergy have kept school for German Lutheran immigrants, but generally the Lutheran clergy are beginning to give the English language the preference over the German. A well-known German pastor recently declared, 'The young people

want to have sermons in the English language, and so I must needs preach in English.' This man is a good German, his English is very defective, yet he preaches in that language."

The German newspaper is likewise doomed. According to a leading German-newspaper owner, it will only survive, if at all, in the largest cities. This publisher is quoted as saying:

"In twelve years at the most the German newspaper will be a thing of the past, if we except, perhaps, the *Staats Zeitung* of New York, the *Herold* of Milwaukee, the *Westlichen Post* of St. Louis, and the *Freie Presse* of Lincoln, Neb. The Germans in America are beginning to read newspapers printed in English. They will have nothing more to do with those written in their mother tongue. The German papers from Europe have no circulation here, and the laboring classes note their unimportance here and become prejudiced against them. Advertisements are required to make a paper pay, for the subscription covers merely the cost of manufacture, and when advertisements fail the journal is bound to go under."

What the faults of the German papers are, and how they fail to foster Germanism in the United States, are put forth as follows:

"Many German newspapers come to grief because they scoff at the church and are abandoned for this cause by their subscribers. Others fail because they do not give sufficient notice and support to the German clubs. The publisher demands remuneration for any such notice, the club is indignant and turns down the journal. Then the club goes to an English paper, and the German club festival is described therein promptly and gratuitously. To this paper the members of the club will subscribe. For every subscriber of this kind to an English paper the German paper loses a supporter. Soon the German paper has not a single reader and must suspend."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE FIRST OUTCOME OF DERNBURG'S COLONIAL POLICY.

THE Emperor William's dissolution of the Reichstag because they rejected the budget of the Colonial Director points to a momentary defeat of the Government's alleged attempt to Americanize the German Colonial Office. A struggle is now precipitated which can not be decided before the election of a new parliament—a struggle paralleled in other countries to a more or less degree by the deadlock between the Federal and State governments in California; between the Lords and Commons in England; the Clemenceau Ministry and the Church in France; Liberalism and Ultramontanism in Spain, and the bloody and far more terrible conflict between Czarism and Popularism in Russia. That the Poles should have voted against the Government is easily understood. They always do. But that the Center, the Conservative and Clerical party, should have joined the popular party, including the Socialists and Radicals, is considered by the press to aggravate the crisis. The Berlin press for several weeks has been filled with discussions of German defeat, German cruelties, and German financial scandals in Southwest Africa. The Reichstag finally called for the report and budget of the Colonial Director, Mr. Dernburg. Then the storm broke. In the first place, we are told, a general sensation was caused by what the *Hamburger Nachrichten* calls "Minister Dernburg's début in the Reichstag." In this début Mr. Dernburg made "a long and forceful speech," in which he gave an account of his proposed colonial policy and unfolded his colonial budget. The main point of this budget was a demand for an appropriation of \$7,350,000 to meet the expenses of Germany's disastrous war against the blacks in Southwest Africa. The speech of the Director elicited bitter and sarcastic comments from many who heard it. According to the German press it was characterized as "a romance with a tendency," as "a burst of fireworks," "an example of Americanism." In defending the colonial officers from the charge of being "brutes and not men" Herr Dernburg declared, "I will lance this sore of scandal, and take all the consequences of my action." But Herr

Roeren, of the Center, scornfully observed in answering him that he had done no such thing, but was guilty of "introducing into the Reichstag the language and methods of stock-exchange plunderers."

The Colonial Director's budget was advocated in a speech by Chancellor von Buelow, which he closed by declaring:

"If we recoil from this supreme sacrifice, we shall, I am persuaded, be guilty of a great crime against our nation. I can not believe that the house will ever take this course, which would be equally deplorable from a financial, military, political, and national point of view. But, even if I am in the wrong, I should not find myself able, as responsible head of the Government, to sign any such surrender."

The *Germania* (Berlin), organ of the Central and Clerical party, comments on this speech by referring to the grave financial and military scandals which have so far characterized German administration in South Africa. "Graft," military oppression, and financial disaster have been the order of the day:

"Herr von Buelow was generous enough to defend the officials of the South-African administration, but he did not say enough to free them from guilt. He made a very unprofitable and somewhat ominous statement when he compared South Africa to Panama. But he must himself be compelled to admit that even the German Empire has no shield broad enough to cast a screen over the reeking swamp of German colonialization. The 'thinking men' to whom Prince Buelow appealed at the close of his speech will on this point by no means think the same as the Imperial Chancellor in the matter of the German colonies."

The Socialist organ *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) scores the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) for having "defended this last swindle" of Mr. Dernburg's budget, which it criticizes at length as holding out hopes to German taxpayers and investors which can never be realized, and adds:

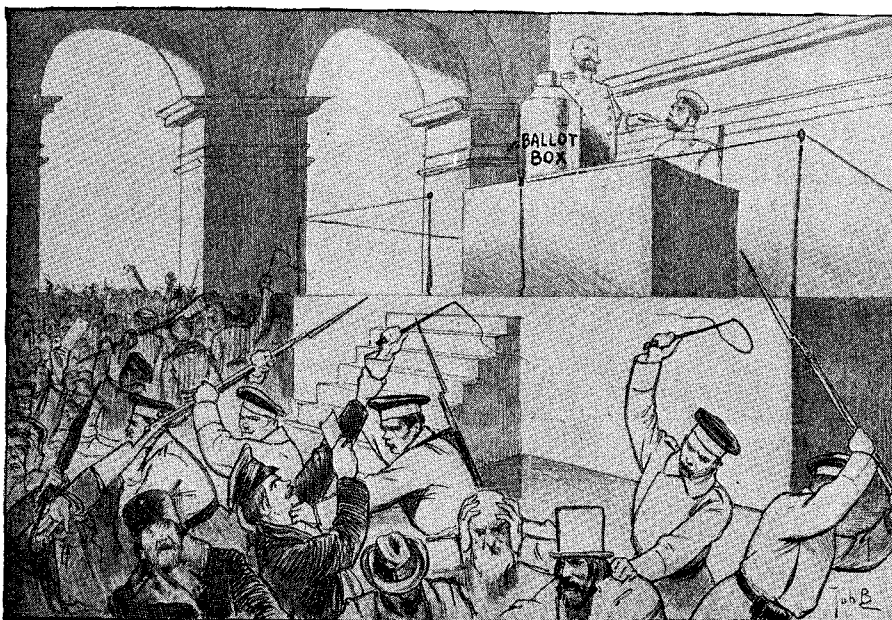
"The smug smile with which the Colonial Director points to the coming prosperity of the noble colony in South Africa will not lighten by one penny the burden of taxation laid upon the German people. It is very evident that this official in his report and budget does not only present a statement of colonial finances which is absolutely a swindle, but he calls upon the Reichstag to indorse this swindle."

The writer finally appeals to the popular parties and to the Center not "to become accomplices in this colonial swindle and in the plundering of the South-African people."

The dissolution of the National Parliament is an extreme measure which Wilhelm II. has always been very loath to take. He has always preferred to follow the lines of a constitutional government, as he did in 1897 when the Reichstag rejected a bill on which he had set his heart. On this point the official *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) has some pertinent remarks which may almost be taken as the Kaiser's *Apologia pro Vita sua*. To quote:

"The idea obtains in other countries that Germany is under almost absolute government, that everything depends on the will of the Kaiser, and that Parliament has very little to do with the work of government. The strong personality of the monarch, his characteristic manner of expressing his ideas, his great energy and initiative—all these contribute to the prevailing opinion in foreign countries, which, altho it can be well understood, is none the less mistaken. For the Kaiser is far too wise a statesman to fail to estimate rightly the constitutional significance of the Reichstag and to show proper regard for it. Not only has he not disregarded the bounds which the Constitution draws between him and the authority of the Reichstag, but only once during his reign of eighteen years has he made use of the constitutional prerogatives, which he possesses over against the Reichstag on extreme occasions. Only once, in 1893, did he dissolve that body, which then rejected an important government bill, while during the eighteen years of its existence preceding his own reign it had been dissolved on two distinct occasions. In fact, the Reichstag has rejected many a bill upon which the Kaiser had set his heart, but he knew how to restrain himself, and to attain his ends by modifying the demands of the Government. For example, in the spring of 1897, he did not exercise his right of dissolving Parliament, when it refused almost all his naval program, altho the increase of the fleet was a matter to which he personally attached the very greatest importance. The Kaiser then caused a definite scheme of organization for the fleet to be laid before the Reichstag in place of annual demands of a varying and uncertain amount. Ever since, the wish of the sovereign in this matter has, by constitutional means, brought about an understanding between the Imperial Government and the Reichstag."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"The return of Witte to St. Petersburg," says the *Tribuna* (Rome), "a return absolutely unexpected, has caused all the more excitement because it has been asserted that he was forbidden by the Czar to show himself in the capital. One thing is certain, Witte continues to be the only man in the Russian Empire who is really superior, and Stolypine is terribly afraid of him."



THE DOUMA ELECTIONS.
CZAR—"Have they all cast their votes?"
STOLYPINE—"I guess so, your Majesty—all that are going to do so!"—*Amsterdamer.*



THE RUSSIAN GENERALS IN MANCHURIA—AND AT HOME.
—*Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).*

THE BALLOT AND THE BULLET IN RUSSIA.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

GUESSES AT THE RIDDLE OF RADIUM.

WHAT is generally spoken of as radium is merely a salt of that substance, related to the real metal—if it be such—as common salt is to the rare metal sodium. The pure radium has not yet been isolated. Recently we quoted in these columns an article in which the writer endeavored to show that when isolated it would prove to be, not a chemical element, but a compound. Gustave Le Bon, a French writer, goes further than this, and considers that the component parts of the salts hitherto obtained are not in themselves radioactive, but become so merely in virtue of their union, just as saltiness results from the combination of two substances neither of which is in itself salty. He writes in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 27):

"In what does radium consist? Is it a compound or a simple substance? The products obtained hitherto under the name of radium are, as is well known, only salts of this supposed metal (chlorids or bromids). As nobody has succeeded in isolating radium, we have no justification in regarding it as a simple body.

"Six years ago I predicted that radium would never be isolated, and that the metal that would be obtained by decomposing its salts would have no radioactive properties whatever.

"Lord Kelvin believes that radium is a compound of a metal with helium, which would explain the supposed transmutation of radium into helium. This opinion has evidently much in its favor. If from a metallic oxid, wrongly supposed to be a pure metal, we should extract the oxygen, we should also say—reasoning exactly as we have done with radium—that this metal was turning into oxygen.

"Then, I repeat, as we have never isolated radium, we have no right to assert that it has changed into helium. But, as Mr. Armstrong, an eminent chemist, very justly observes, 'formulas and method exercise an all-powerful influence over physicists,' and the transformation of radium into helium is one of the dogmas of the new faith.

"I have been always struck with the fact that among physicists we meet many persons having a maximum of credulity and a minimum of the critical spirit. This credulity doubtless comes from the fact that as important experimental investigations are very long and very expensive, they are rarely repeated. We must thus blindly accept the authority of persons to whom their official position gives prestige. It is in the Latin countries, especially in France, that credulity regarding all that comes from official sources is most highly developed. Not a single foreigner—not one!—admits the existence of the α -rays, which the suggestive authority of an academician has caused so long to be accepted by French physicists."

Mr. Le Bon now goes on to inquire into the cause of the remarkable properties of radium, which the fact that it may be only a compound of helium and a metal does not of course explain. He suggests that they may be due to minute impurities, just as the phosphorescence of certain sulfids is due to traces of manganese, bismuth, and other substances. In modern chemistry, he says, instances of this kind are becoming very numerous, especially in biology, where substances known as oxydases, diastases, etc., exert, apparently by their mere presence, an extraordinary influence over chemical combination and disintegration in the animal body. That the presence of such a substance might give rise to radioactivity Le Bon thinks is shown by the fact that it may be produced artificially by combining substances that do not possess it. Quinin sulfate is radioactive when combined with a mere

trace of water vapor, while without this vapor it is not radioactive. Mercury, also, which is not a radioactive metal, becomes so on the addition of a small fraction of one per cent. of tin. The author goes on to say:

"Thus, until the day, which I believe is far distant, when radium shall be isolated, we are justified in believing that this supposed metal is a compound, of nature otherwise unknown, due to the presence of other substances in very small quantities. These latter doubtless act by facilitating the disaggregation of atoms that have reached the period of instability that we may describe as old age. Astronomical observations, notably those of Norman Lockyer, have long shown that the atoms of all bodies were not formed at once, but probably at very different epochs. They thus have very different ages, and their disaggregation, whether spontaneous or under the influence of very slight causes, is perhaps only a consequence of their age."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

MOST of our "musical prodigies" are young people who play extraordinarily well on some instrument—the piano perhaps, or the violin; sometimes those who improvise wonderfully, as the young Mozart did. A different kind of prodigy is described in *La Nature* (Paris, October 27) in the person of a seven-year-old French girl who has a remarkable musical ear, retaining in her mind the notion of absolute pitch with great accuracy. This faculty, we are told, she has possessed since early childhood. Says the writer:

"It was quite by chance that the parents of Yvonne Bordenon became aware of her precocious faculty. One day the cat, wishing to jump upon the piano, . . . placed her foot on a key and sounded a note. At once Yvonne, who was playing near by, stopt and announced that the cat had struck F sharp; she must have already learned the scale, because she knew what we call the language of music. . . . This was only a first indication of the ease and certainty, and also of the speed, with which this child recognized the pitch of notes. If a drinking-glass were struck, at once, without reflection, by a sort of reflex action, . . . she would tell that it gave G flat. With the same precision and the same speed she would indicate the pitch of an automobile horn, a cyclist's gong, an electric buzzer, a locomotive-whistle, or a

church-bell. The question of quality was as indifferent as that of the octave. She perceived at once the position of the note in the scale.

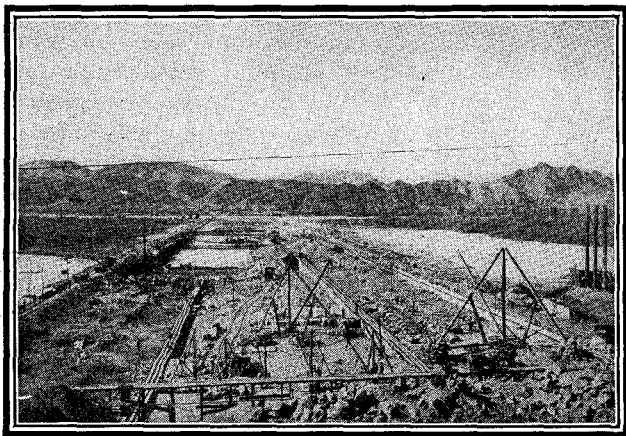
"One fine day, after playing to her some high harmonics on the violin, some acute notes on the flute and oboe, which she named instantly, as she was accustomed, her father took a double bass viol with four strings and pulled the lowest string. Yvonne at once named its pitch as D flat. The hearers, who were all musicians, thought there must have been a mistake, for the fourth string of a double bass is ordinarily E. But her statement was verified by reference to a piano, and it was shown that the viol was not in tune—a fact that the child had recognized by ear. It is really curious that the ear of a child of this age should be able to recognize this D flat in spite of its low pitch. . . .

"When her mother sits at the piano and plays, and not slowly, a modulated air, Yvonne names all the notes in order. It is of no use to try to confuse her or to pass suddenly to discords; we have played chords taken at random and at great distance from one another; she always analyzes them at once, announcing the component notes, which she perceives with surprising clearness and precision. When a person present began to sing not quite in tune, the child would stop her with a laugh, telling her that her A flat was always too low, for example; she could not understand that every one did not have this precision of ear that we found so astonishing in her case. One day her mother, wishing to play her



YVONNE BORDERON,

The youthful wonder whose musical accomplishments include the ability to tell at once the pitch of any instrument from an automobile-horn to a locomotive-whistle.



THE YUMA DAM,

Now building to try to stop the flow of the Colorado River into the Salton Valley. The river was turned back to its original channel once, but has again broken over its banks.



SUNSET ACROSS THE SALTON SEA.

If the river continues to flood the valley till sea-level is reached, the spot from which this photograph was taken will be 200 feet under water.

A SEA THAT IS NOT WANTED.

a trick, struck a C sharp on the piano, calling out 'G.' Yvonne walked up, with a frown, and said to her reproachfully, 'Mother dear, it is not well to lie.' The word is interesting since it characterizes the impression made by a musical tone on her ear. Not to call this note by its right name is with her not to play a trick, but to do violence to truth."

It is the feeling of relativity that constantly guides her, we are told, even while she takes no account of it. She keeps in her mind the A of her parents' piano. Take her into a house where the piano is a little out of pitch, lower for instance, and if you play notes and chords she has a slight hesitation for some minutes at discovering herself in the midst of this new relativity; she has evidently the impression that the piano is "telling a lie," in some degree; but soon she resumes full possession of her curious faculty, places herself, so to speak, in tune with the new piano, and then responds to the notes at once, as usual. It should be added that she keeps the A in her mind even after days of isolation in the country, when she neither hears nor plays music and occupies herself only in the play appropriate to her age. The writer continues:

"An important fact should be dwelt upon here. There is nothing of morbidity or of abnormal precocity about her; her balance is perfect from the mental as well as the physical point of view; she has lively general intelligence, a sprightly character, and passes at once from a musical exercise to some childish game. Music does not tire her; she loves it, tho it is not a passion with her. She plays well on the piano, for instance, Beethoven's 'To Elise,' and on the violin renders the Cradle Song from 'Jocelyn' in an agreeable manner. She reads well, plays correctly, remembers easily, but does not improvise. She will never astonish the great public by the execution of difficult passages and musical acrobatics. She has perfect rhythm; but she is characterized especially by extraordinary maturity of the auditive sense. We should not forget that heredity must have much to do with this. Her father plays very well on the violin, her mother is a remarkable piano-teacher, and her maternal grandfather, Mr. Rittberger, is a violinist of great ability."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Electric Power and Reckless Drivers.—That the ease and quickness with which high speed may be attained with the electric motor may be conducive to recklessness is suggested by an editorial writer in *The Railway Age* (Chicago), who even hints that such accidents as the recent one at the Atlantic-City drawbridge may be traced to this fact. He says:

"It is so much easier to accelerate to high speed with the electric motor than with the steam-locomotive that there is liable to be more impatience and less deliberation in making stops and in starting the electric car than in operating the steam-locomotive, which in itself places some limitation on dangerous speeds. The attitude of the motorman by reason of this easy possibility of at-

taining a high velocity in a short space of time is similar to that of the dare-devil chauffeur who has so terrified pedestrians as to become almost irresponsible in his mad on-rush, which spreads frequent disaster on the public driveway. The safeguards which surround the operation of electric railways should be for this reason even more elaborate and certain than those used by the steam railways; but on account of the comparatively small importance of these lines and the inexperience of their operating officers, the signaling and brake appliances and rules are often such as not to prevent disastrous accidents, which are becoming more and more frequent. When such roads are constructed and operated by the older steam-railroads, the above reasons for inadequate safeguards do not apply. Under conditions such as those at Atlantic City, according to well-established rules, trains approaching the draw should come to a full stop and not proceed until a signal is given that the draw is properly locked in position. The accounts state that the electric train approached the draw at high speed."

HOW CIVILIZATION SPREADS DISEASE.

THE responsibility of civilized man for the spread of many devastating diseases is brought out by Sir Lauder Brunton in a recent address at the University of London. Dr. Brunton notes that the civilization has brought to many countries relief from horrible sacrifice of human life, due to wars and murders and slavery, the advent of the white man and the establishment of settled government have not been an unmixt boon. Taking the progress of sleeping-sickness as an illustration, the speaker showed how this disease was formerly limited to the western part of Africa, and how by the establishment of trade routes and other methods of communication it has now been widely spread over the African continent. "Merely as a question for the national conscience," says *The Hospital* (London, November 24) commenting on Sir Lauder's speech, "it is impossible to escape responsibility for this terrible result of the progress of civilization." Says this paper:

"When these facts are presented to the British people in their true colors and relationships, it can hardly be doubted that the nation will insist on the prosecution of all measures necessary to stay the plague. The difficulty is to secure such adequate presentation. The outbreak of some 'sort of war' between a native tribe and the advancing white man, cases of interference with tribal rights, the execution of rebels, or specific examples of cruelty and injustice—these and their like offer themselves as opportunities to politicians for an attack on the government of the day. In this way they are able to secure national attention, and a chance is obtained for the national conscience to assert itself. But the steady and continuous cruelty and massacre resulting from the progress of the sleeping-sickness and other diseases serve no end in the struggle for party supremacy and offer no chance for parliamentary advertisement. Hence the horror of the position is hardly heard of in the country generally, and no demand arises for

a vigorous attempt to combat it. None the less the facts proclaim a duty to humanity and place on the shoulders of those familiar with them a responsibility which must not be evaded. That responsibility falls, in the first place, on the medical profession, and more particularly on those who can speak with special authority and whose words have ready access to the guides and leaders of public opinion."

Altho representations of this order will not always prove successful, there is, the writer believes, a plain call of duty in this matter. Even those who feel but a languid sympathy for African natives perishing under the attack of myterious and fatal diseases may be aroused by the announcement that the sleeping-sickness now threatens to spread to Egypt and Cairo. He goes on:

"Nor is it any longer possible for the European to comfort himself with the assurance that sleeping-sickness affects only natives of Africa. The exact contrary is known. Only a few months have passed since a courageous and brilliant young English officer who was engaged in investigating this terrible disease fell a victim to its deadly onset.

"The responsibilities arising from the spread of tropical disease along the track of advancing civilization demand, however, something more than recognition. It is necessary also that an effort should be made to discharge them. But inquiries of this order mean the expenditure of money, and it is the main purpose of this article to insist that the provision of this money is a duty which the nation can not avoid. The claims of humanity and the danger of neglect alike urge the necessity of making a determined attempt to establish control over diseases which have been spread by the movements of civilization, and which, further, carry a risk to civilization itself."

EYE-STRAIN AND CRIME.

FOUR hundred inmates of the Elmira (N. Y.) State Reformatory have been found by the ophthalmologist of that institution to possess some defect of vision. Only the most glaring defects were brought out, under the conditions imposed by the State, and such errors as a difference in the vision of both eyes were ignored. In a recent issue of *The Buffalo Medical Journal* Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia, points out the handicap under which these young criminals are laboring when they attempt almost any work of civilization, and contends that, instead of punishing them, they should be given accurate and scientific glasses, to enable them to make their living. He says:

"The State, in its infinite stupidity, doubly punishes them both by imprisonment and by improper glasses. Such is governmental wisdom. . . . Put upon 108 out of any 400 moral and well-raised boys of twelve years of age spectacles which would correct the ametropia (abnormal refraction of the eye) of any one of these 108 boys of the reformatory, and they will either get into the reformatory, a hospital, or their graves within a few years."

Dr. Gould also states emphatically that if legislators or officers of the Government were treated in a similar manner "there would be different laws enacted, at the next legislative sessions, and the administrators would see that they were executed." He charges the State with "amazing blundering" and says that the State will not only not pay the oculist, but it will not let him do his work scientifically, it will not buy the glasses, and it will not take care to have the glasses fitted by an expert optician.

The author asserts that it would be a money-making business if a private oculist and optician would take the job of reducing the State appropriations for criminal institutions 50 or 75 per cent., and insists that this could be easily done by preventing the ocular diseases and reflexes which directly cause crime in the young. What the State does, or rather neglects to do, was brought out by an inquiry which Dr. Case, ophthalmologist of the Elmira Reformatory, directed to 123 penal institutions. Dr. Case asked if visual acuteness was tested when the boy or prisoner was received; what the results were; whether glasses were prescribed; the effect on conduct, etc.; whether oculists were employed; whether ap-

propriations were made for such work, and so on. Sixty-three institutions failed to answer; of those who did reply, 62 per cent. had no oculist and only 5 per cent. even had an optician. Moreover, it came out that only 16 per cent. had any appropriation for such work whatsoever. In some of these institutions, Dr. Case avers, baskets of all kinds of lenses are placed before the boys, and they are ordered to choose any pair they please. "The entire affair," says Dr. Gould, "is a farce, an absurd bit of opera bouffe at best, that should be laughed and buried out of the sight of self-respecting or of business-like people."

Wherever there was any attempt to go at the subject in even an inadequate way the results on demeanor, conduct, school or hand-work, promptly showed great improvement, the percentages of such improvement ranging from 15 to 54 and averaging about 40. In conclusion the author says:

"Even under these ruinous conditions nature responds a little, and there is a degree of betterment gained. What would be the gain, if accurate and thoroughgoing work were permitted, if it were demanded? At the same time the Government prides itself on being a democracy, the medical profession prides itself upon being scientific, and the people pride themselves on knowing how to conduct an enterprise in a business-like manner."

CRYSTALS THAT CRAWL.

THE bodies called "liquid" or "soft" crystals, discovered in Germany many years ago, were described at that time in these columns, and experiments with them have several times been noted here. Tho many authorities deny that they are properly called "crystals," they are surely imperfectly fused crystalline substances that retain some of the properties that distinguished them in the solid state. Recent observations described in *The Scientific American* (New York, November 24) by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz are interesting as supplementing those of European investigators, and show many curious analogies between these bodies and living organisms of a low order. The substance employed possesses the formidable name of para-azoxy-cinnamic-acid-ethyl ether, and between 139° and 248° C. it is one of the most remarkable substances susceptible of assuming this condition. The object of the author has been to investigate how far the forces working in the living organism agree with the forces of lifeless nature. He writes:

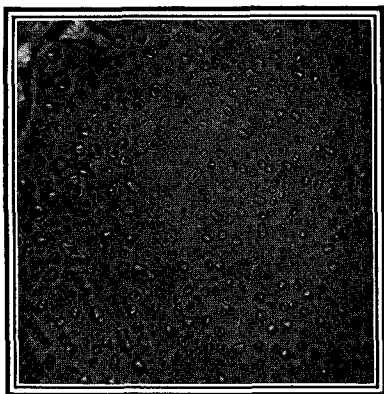
"A striking difference in the behavior of these two classes, as so far observed, has been that while the growth of living beings takes place in virtue of internal absorption ('intussusception'), and while by the copulation of two individuals into a single one, or the subdivision of one individual into two or more, an increase or decrease in their size is produced, the crystals so far known would grow only in virtue of the gradual adding together of molecules. Now the substance referred to in the beginning just shows the same phenomena as were so far attributed solely to living matter, and in addition exhibits some most striking motional phenomena, that are quite analogous to those of microorganisms. So far from considering these soft crystals as living beings, Professor Lehmann suggests that they fill up a gap in our knowledge of molecular effects, the forces acting in the case of both classes being possibly identical.

"When heating a small amount of the substance above mentioned, after moistening it with some monobromin-naphthalin as solvent until only a few particles of the jelly are left, and cooling to about 200° C., some short, square columns with rounded edges and angles will, under the microscope, be found to be separated, showing in some cases the shape of pyramids. The lower the temperature, the less will be their tenacity, possibly owing to their absorbing some of the solvent in a way analogous to other crystals, dyeing-stuffs, etc. While being colorless when inspected in a longitudinal direction, they show a yellow and sometimes a red-dish-yellow tint on being viewed transversely.

"Whenever two individuals come in contact with each other, they are seen immediately to combine like two oil drops, especially in case their position is a corresponding one. In the event,

however, of their being placed in opposition, the summit and base of the pyramids coinciding, twin crystals will be produced, showing at the juncture, owing to the refraction of light, a cross on a gray rhomb."

As the temperature continues dropping, we are told, oily crystals are produced, but they are no more able to withstand the pressure of surface tension, which acts like an elastic membrane, and are compressed to spheres, the crystalline structure of which is only manifested by their special refraction. These spheres are not absolutely round, but show a flattening or funnel-shaped depression at some point, from the middle of which a dark straight line leads to the centrum of the



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."
FLEETING CRYSTALS AT REST AS SEEN BY
POLARIZED LIGHT.

sphere. If the depression is either precisely on the top or underneath, it will show a set of concentric circles; this has been named the "first main position." If the depression be situated sideways, the dark stroke will be seen leading from the center to the periphery; this is what Professor Lehmann terms the "second main position." If now two drops combine in the first position, one drop with only one core or center and one depression will be obtained, and the same in the second main position if the positions be corresponding ones.

If, however, the depressions be placed in opposition, both will be maintained in the resulting drop. If finally two individuals strike each other at their depressions, a twin form will be produced, the spheres being combined without flowing together into a single one. Such twin structures may also be produced spontaneously, an extension growing out of the depression of a drop gradually taking the size of an equivalent sphere. We are told further:

"This shows a perfect analogy with the springing up of a bud, as observed in the case of microorganisms, this bud being thrown off after some time, and continuing its existence as an independent individual of the same species as the original. A perfect analog to the ordinary phenomenon of subdivision as observed in the case of the smallest organisms is likewise noted, the drop in the first main position being frequently drawn out to a bacterium-shaped small rod, this being suddenly divided into two pieces. Before this separation a sort of partition wall is observed at the dividing point, as ascertained by a strange light refraction due to the twin position of the molecules.

"So far from being at rest, the drops are susceptible of rotating around their axis. The miniature rods frequently show phenomena of motion analogous to those of the diatoms, being a slow creeping both forward and backward, while passing through what seem to be obstacles to the motion. The small rods in some cases suddenly take the shape of long serpents, bending incessantly with great energy, and even moving from their ordinary position and performing what seems to be a peristaltic motion. The growth of these serpents, which is evidently intensified by cooling, actually forms an analogy to growth by internal absorption (intussusception) in the case of living organisms. Tho the separation of substance occurs at the surface of the serpent, its thickness remains perfectly constant, there being only an alternation of its length. Any molecules joining the structure are evidently drawn immediately into the interior, dispersing the existing molecules. Sometimes such a serpent will expand with extraordinary speed, covering the whole field of vision of the

microscope, while sometimes disappearing before the eyes of the observer. If the latter succeed in studying the various phases of the phenomenon, he will see the serpent to be instantly contracted to a sphere, thrown away by the force of contraction."

Similar phenomena, Dr. Gradenwitz says, are observed in the case of the ordinary rods, which will bend into a ring, while a contraction to a sphere occurs as soon as the ends meet. Serpents will sometimes spring up from the depression of drops in the second main position, or else a given serpent will give rise to a thinner one, or else its thickness will gradually decrease during growth, resulting in a sort of germ filament, showing a similar oscillatory motion of the tail. To quote the author's conclusion:

"Rods and serpentine structures are frequently observed in the case of the separation of a bud connecting the latter to the mother individual as well as in the case of a subdivision. The addition of foreign substances may result in some kind of poisoning, the phenomena of motion being slackened or the morphogenetic force vanishing, or else some disfiguration being produced. Even the absorbing force of the glass may result in disturbances, the drops being attracted by it. A multitude of remarkable structures is formed even in normal conditions, a serpent being, e.g., suddenly separated into a chain of droplets, or else into a miniature rod showing expansions which are gradually converted into a drop."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

POWER-GAS FROM PEAT.—A new use for peat, brought out by a recent investigation of the United States Geological Survey, is for the generation of gas for motors. In the course of an inquiry by the survey into the nature and value of the fuel resources of the United States, the use of this and other low-grade fuels for gas generation appeared to recommend itself very highly.

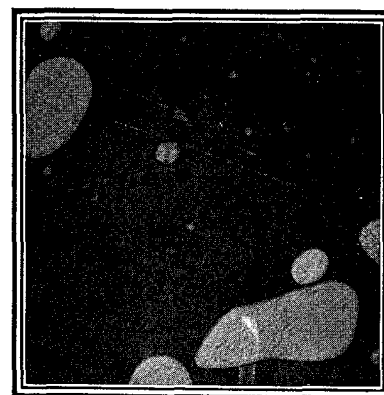
"THE 7,086,000 persons engaged in manufacturing and in mechanical pursuits in this country suffer no less than 344,900 accidents in a year," says *Social Service* (New York). "If the remaining gainful occupations in which some 22,000,000 are engaged should prove to be only one-tenth as dangerous, that is, if on the average only one in two hundred of these workers suffered an accident in the course of a year, we should have to add to the above list of casualties upward of 100,000 more. . . . This is perpetual war on humanity; and more bloody than any civil or international war known to history. This war is costing suffering, physical and mental, which is beyond calculation. It is costing great economic loss. It is creating a sense of wrong and a feeling of class hatred on the part of those who are its victims."

SPEAKING of the recent aeroplane experiments of Santos-Dumont, *The Scientific American* (New York, November 24) says: "In his enthusiasm the Brazilian aeronaut forgets also that at least three experimenters in America (Herring in 1898, Whitehead in 1901, and Wright brothers in 1903), Maxim in England (1896), and Ader in France (1897), have already flown for short distances with motor-driven aeroplanes, and yet no really practical machine of the kind has as yet been produced and demonstrated. Langley's experiments showed which was the most efficient shape of plane, and how much a given-sized plane would lift at different speeds; but with all this data to build upon, no one has produced an automatically stable machine, i.e., one with which the occupant has only to run the engine and to steer. In view of these facts, we do not look for the sudden perfection of the aeroplane flying-machine. The public successful flight of Santos-Dumont will increase the interest in such machines, and stimulate inventors to further research and experiment in the science of dynamic flight without buoyant gases."

"It is stated in Washington on good authority," says *Amateur Work*, "that the War Department will probably buy several automobile ambulances. A car of this type was recently purchased from a company, and has been subjected to trials by the medical department of the army. The officers have pronounced the ambulance of great value, altho they are of the opinion that some changes in the arrangement and equipment of the vehicles should be made. It is understood that these ambulances will be used in the field in case of war."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."
CREEPING CRYSTALS.



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."
LONG CRYSTALS SQUIRMING LIKE SERPENTS.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A MISSIONARY CRISIS IN JAPAN.

JAPANESE Christians are practically unanimously agreed that no more foreign missionaries are wanted in Japan. So we are told by Mr. William T. Ellis, a newspaper writer who is making a tour of the foreign field occupied by the American missionary to "report impartially upon their work." This view of the native Christian is held, the writer informs us, by "numbers of the strongest missionary leaders," and the reason given is the present "tense situation" created by existing relations between the native convert and the missionary. The Japanese resent "with bitterness and sarcasm being called a 'heathen' nation and thus classed with the natives of South Africa and the South Sea Islands." Equally are they "averse to remaining under formal control and tutelage in their religious life." Underlying the problem, also, says Mr. Ellis, "is the ingrained and ineradicable Anglo-Saxon sense of superiority to other races." He writes in the *New York Tribune* (December 9) upon this point:

"Not all missionaries conduct themselves toward the Japanese preachers and Christians as toward a man, a brother, and an equal. Those who do not are few, but they should be called home. Their usefulness here is ended, if it ever existed. To this attitude on the part of certain foreigners may be traced the ecclesiastical inconsiderateness, not to say hostility, of the Japanese. Missionaries not a few know as well as the native ministry what it is to have their feelings hurt."

The upshot of the matter, the writer continues, has been the growth of self-governing Japanese denominations. The situation presents the following aspects:

"The largest of these denominations is 'The Church of Jesus Christ in Japan,' which includes all the Presbyterian and Reformed bodies; there are here none of the Presbyterian subdivisions that exist in America. Next in size comes the 'Kumiai,' or Congregational churches, with whom will shortly be included the United Brethren and Methodist Protestants. The Japanese Methodist bodies—North, South, and Canadian—have been seeking consolidation. At first the mission boards across the water interposed obstacles to this union, but the Japanese Methodists spoke out so promptly and loudly that all barriers to the creation of one Methodist church in Japan have been removed, and next spring the formal organization will be effected. The Protestant Episcopal Church and the Church of England have likewise joined forces here. There is little doubt that this union movement will continue, the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians coalescing at an early date. Many predict a speedy union of all native churches into one Japanese Christian church. Certainly it is the consensus of opinion that the minute denominational and sectarian divisions of American Christendom can not be perpetuated here.

"The present enrolled membership of the Protestant churches of Japan, by the way, is about 55,000, the past year showing an apparent decrease—through an error, it is claimed, in the statistics. Long before the churches of America got together last year in New York in the Interchurch Conference on Federation, there existed a soundly established federal organization here, 'The Standing Committee of Cooperating Missions,' which has effected several practical results, including the production of a common hymn-book for all the Japanese churches."

The crux of the question involving the disagreement of the foreign and native elements has been the control of the forces and the funds. The missionary and his evangelists are entirely outside the jurisdiction of the native church, their work being directed by the mission. Some Japanese have complained because the salary of the foreign missionary is four times that of the Japanese pastor. We quote further:

"The money, however, is in the missionary's control. Not all the churches, by any means, are self-supporting. They must look to America and England for help. With the control of the money has gone, to a greater or less degree, a voice in the direction of the work. Right here comes the rub. The Japanese want to

control the money, and in some cases the missionary, too. The talk is all of 'cooperation,' but it is not a cooperation in which the missionary plays almoner. In fact, since the Japanese churches have their own mission boards they feel—or, at least, an outspoken wing of them feel—that the latter should have the entire administration of mission methods and money, with, of course, the full counsel of the missionaries."

Whatever the outcome of the present controversy, the native church, Mr. Ellis thinks, will remain loyal to the teachings which it has had from the missionaries. Christianity, he also avers, "is a factor in the present thought and development of Japan which no Japanese leader pretends to ignore." Christian authors like Matsumura confidently declare that Christianity is bound to swallow up Buddhism and Shintoism. On the other hand, a certain "jingo type" of preacher is to be found, described by Mr. Ellis in these terms:

"He talks largely about Japan furnishing a distinct type of Christianity, and about Japan's forthcoming substantial contribution to the sum of Christian knowledge. He demands considerable theological license for himself. The spirit of Christianity seems to appeal to him more strongly than its definite doctrines. 'Liberty' is his word; he cares little for the Old Testament.

"The newest in theology appeals to the native minister, and in the short history of the Japanese Church there has been a deal of swaying to and fro theologically; perhaps the lack of centuries of Christian training and tradition has something to do with this want of theological balance."

A higher type of Christian teacher than the one representing "extra-territorial Christianity" is now called for by the Japanese. They say "the new time demands a new kind of help from America."

"Instead of men to do preaching and teaching—for which some assert there are now sufficient qualified Japanese—they want men of the character and caliber of President Charles Cuthbert Hall, of Union Seminary, New York, who made a pronounced impression during his recent visit to Japan. They want statesmanlike leaders, men of large culture, great learning, and broad sympathies. The best that America has in the way of teachers and pastors may profitably be sent to Japan to lead her native leaders and inspire her native inspirers."

PROTESTANTISM EXTOLLED BY GERMAN CATHOLIC SCHOLARS.

CATHOLIC scholars in Germany have during recent years given frequent recognition, we are told, to the influence and power that have emanated from Protestantism. The published writings containing these expressions acknowledge, moreover, the beneficial effects upon the Catholic Church. The recently deceased Professor Schell, of Würzburg, who pleaded so warmly for a more evangelical and a less "political" type of Catholic thought and church life, was a conspicuous example of this spirit, as was also the still greater Professor Krauss, of Freiburg, of monumental learning, who died a few years ago. Such was, at least in former years, Professor Ehrhard, the most famous member of the new Catholic faculty in Strasburg; also Professor Funk, the great authority on Patristics in Tübingen, and Professor Bardenhewer, in Munich, the editor of a Catholic theological journal that takes a front rank among periodicals of the kind in the world. This school of Catholic savants stands out in bold contrast particularly to that class of Catholic historians who see in Luther and in the Reformation the source and fountain-head of all the ills that have befallen the civilized world in every sphere of thought and life during the past four centuries. Of the latter school, the suddenly deceased Denifle, the author of "Luther and Lutheranism," which made out the great Reformer to be merely a drunken rowdy, was the ablest representative in late years.

Recently the first mentioned of these schools has received an additional recruit in the person of Professor Pohle, who holds the chair of dogmatics in the University of Breslau, and has lately

published a work entitled "Present-Day Culture." His judgment on Protestantism as a factor in the development of modern civilization is the following in substance:

Catholics, notwithstanding their rejection of Protestantism as a system, should fully and frankly recognize the excellent influences which the Reformation has exercised on the Catholic Church also. For it must be credited to the Reformation that the reform which had been planned for centuries in the Catholic Church, but had never been realized, was finally effected and that a number of abuses in the church were thoroughly eradicated. The ignorance of the clergy was corrected and a new and unsuspected field for theological research opened to the church. Then, too, the reformers have a right to claim an independent and fair-minded judgment of themselves and their work, especially of their good sides and of the good things that they did. It is a fact attested by experience that the bitter polemics that have prevailed in this matter have in the Catholic Church produced deep disgust; and that the best among Catholic scholars and thinking people in general want none of the rabid vituperations and abuses of Protestant leaders now so current in many Catholic books and periodicals. Then, too, it must be remembered that the Protestant Church has retained faithfully for some four hundred years many of the leading teachings of the Catholic Church, and in this way are, at least loosely, still connected with the church. Even the mere baptismal communion is enough to join the great Christian confessions and communions together, even if this does not bring with it an actual church union. What the great churches have in common should be emphasized, rather than what divides them.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH PRAISED BY A PROTESTANT.

MUTUAL congratulations are observable in the two great branches of the Christian church. At the time that Roman Catholics are pointing out the merits of Protestantism, as the above article sets forth, we observe a return of compliments from the Protestant fold. In introducing the words of "a fair-minded Methodist editor," *The Ave Maria* (Notre Dame, Ind.) "can not help wishing that there were more men like the editor of the Baltimore *Methodist* in control of religious papers." This man, it declares, "is no bigot; on the contrary, he is tolerant and broad-minded. He is not disposed to attack the church, but to take sides with her in advocating Christian principles and in defending Christian morality." We quote further:

"Having been requested by *The Catholic Mirror* (singular request) to mention things in the church to which he has no objection, this Methodist editor declares that he is happy to comply, and will do so 'with the utmost sincerity and in words containing no trace of criticism, jealousy, or bigotry.' In a passing reference to Catholic doctrines and practises of which he can not approve, he adds: 'The times are too perilous, and the enemies of our common Lord are too many and too dangerous, for us to discuss our differences as variant Christian believers in anything but dispassionate and charitable words.'"

What especially commands the homage of this fair-minded Methodist, says the *Ave Maria*, is the stand of the church on the marriage question. His words are given below:

"There is no peril that to-day threatens the welfare of society as does the prevailing divorce abominations. The family is the social unit of the race. Whatever shortens or makes uncertain its tenure brings disaster to society and spreads moral pollution everywhere. The loose views that have become current concerning the binding nature of the marriage contract, and the extent to which the laws and courts of the land are catering to that sentiment, are little less than alarming. Against all this the Catholic Church is a standing protest. Against all this the Catholic Church lifts up her voice in no uncertain tones. She declares to the world that absolute divorce is a sin, and that remarriage after divorce adds shame to sin. She holds that death alone can dissolve the marriage bond; that, when the worst possible comes—as it does sometimes, when domestic life is a constant and fearful tragedy—

separation may take place, but never divorce; that when a man and woman choose each other for life, and in the beautiful wedding service say each to the other, 'For better or for worse, . . . till death do us part,' that promise is so solemn, and its faithful fulfilment involves so much to the world, that the Church of God can not do less than say of the union, 'Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.' Whatever the Catholic Church may have done by exceptional dispensations—and there have been some noted cases of this kind—it still remains that the immense preponderance of her testimony is mightily against divorce and in support of the doctrine of the indissolubility of the marriage tie; and for this we praise her and thank God."

THE "AGNOSTICISM" OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S religious position has been recently defined by Dr. Lyman Abbott as "agnostic." But to apprehend just what that means, he points out, one must consider the word in the exact sense in which the late Professor Huxley, who invented it, regarded its application. It represented any who had no theory of the universe, in contrast with those among his friends whom Professor Huxley called "gnostics" because they had each a theory of the universe. In justifying the application of the word to Lincoln, Dr. Abbott shows that the testimony of his biographers, Herndon dealing with the early life and Nicolay and Hay dealing with the later, bears out the correctness of this view. "Neither biographer," says Dr. Abbott, "is able to find that he ever formulated his own creed; neither is able to formulate one for him." Lincoln's life, says Dr. Abbott, "illustrates both how a reverent agnostic may be deeply religious and how the life of service and self-sacrifice leads through doubt to faith." His religion, from being a "kind of poetry," as Mrs. Lincoln described it at one time, developed, during the four years of tragedy, into "a belief in a supreme Power" and a "faith in righteousness." These two stages are more definitely described in these paragraphs which we quote from a recent number of *The Outlook* (New York):

"Religion is always a kind of poetry. Faith is kin to imagination; both faith and imagination look upon the unseen and refuse to base life merely upon the senses or upon mathematical formulas like the law of the inverse squares. This poetry is often quite dissociated from philosophy, or is even inconsistent with the philosophy which the individual entertains. But Mr. Lincoln's early philosophy prepared for his later religious experience. Mr. Herndon reports him as saying: 'There are no accidents in my philosophy. The past is the cause of the present, and the present will be the cause of the future. All these are links in the endless chain stretching from the infinite to the infinite.' With this philosophy of fatalism was a profound faith in justice, a profound reverence for it, and an uncompromising obedience to it. At first he did not put this philosophy and this faith together. He who does put them together, that is, he who infuses this philosophy in an overruling cause with this faith, which is a 'kind of poetry,' in the supremacy of righteousness, comes to a faith in a righteous God, who deserves our reverence, not because he is great, but because he is good.

"When Abraham Lincoln began to feel the burden of the nation resting upon him, and felt it too great a burden for him to carry unaided, he wanted the sympathy of all men and women in the country who with him believed in a Power directing the course of human history greater than the actors in it, and who also believed in eternal justice; and he asked their prayers. As the conflict went on and the burden grew heavier and heavier, his faith in righteousness more and more infused his belief in a superhuman power and transformed it into a belief in a righteous God; but it was till the last a belief in a God of justice rather than a Christ of pity, even as it phrased itself in that most religious utterance of his life, his second inaugural: 'Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be

paid with another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

A PLEA FOR PUBLIC FUNDS FOR PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

THE oft-repeated cry of the Roman-Catholic press that in the name of justice the parochial schools ought to be allowed their pro-rata share of the public taxes is again heard. This time *The Monitor* (Newark, December 8) makes the plea, on the ground that the parochial schools are, "in the highest sense of the word, public schools," and as they perform their pro-rata share of the work of education they are entitled to a share of the public funds. The critics, as well as the friends, of the parochial school will be interested in the argument, which would hold equally good for the school of any religious faith. That other church schools do not ask for the same aid, this paper declares, in no way militates against the justice of the Roman-Catholic claim. While the public-school system, "as a fact," is all right, we read, "as a method, it is all wrong." The contention of this paper is put in this wise:

"We can not believe that the present method is either necessary or just. We can not bring ourselves to believe that it is necessary for the public-school system of our land to exclude religion, to shut out God from the hearts of the children who participate in its benefits. We know that in its origin the public-school system was intensely religious. Its founders never for a moment thought of excluding religion; on the contrary they recognized the paramount necessity of religion in any scheme of education. The sense of all American legislation is that all religions should be equal in the eyes of the law and all enjoy equal rights. It is not the American idea that no religion should enjoy any rights. It demands equal rights for all, but nowhere, save in the school system, do we find equal rights to mean no rights. The clamor against religion in the schools is un-American, because where the Constitution proclaims equal rights this clamor proclaims no rights.

The impression prevails, so this paper asserts, that the present public-school method is unalterable. But the system should be for the people, it argues, not the people for the system. "If that system may be changed so that, retaining all its present perfections, it ministers to a greater number of the people and satisfies rights which are at present ignored, then the system should be changed, and ultimately will be." We read further:

"We rely on the intelligence of the American people. We rely on their religious character. It must be manifest to any observing man that religion is dying away from the hearts of our people. Millions are giving up the practise of religion. They are indifferent to its teachings. They never enter a church; they never say a prayer; they never give a thought to their soul or to their eternity. All this is so evident that no one cares to deny it. Religion must be taught and fostered or the American people will cease to be a Christian people. They will be a race of infidels. The religious element must be reintroduced into education. Religion must be planted when the soul of the child is forming. Its dogmas, its teachings, its principles, its morality, its practises, its importance, its consolations, must be interwoven into the life of the child, as the shuttle of education flies back and forth. Thinking men, intelligent men, see its necessity and are looking with favor upon the parochial-school system of the Catholic Church. We rely, moreover, on the sense of justice inherent in the American character. Taxation without representation is a principle hateful to the American mind. It is the outcrop of tyranny and an offense against justice. The Catholic people are taxed, but their schools receive no share of that taxation. They want an American education for their children, but they want a religious education for them. Why should they not have it, unless you are prepared to say that infidelity is the 'religion' of our country? If the parochial schools give results according to the standard set, why should they not receive an allowance of the education funds? Pay for the educational results. Fit the school system to the necessities of the people. The axiom to guide should be 'the greatest benefit to the greatest number.' That sounds like good American doctrine."

THE BOY JESUS IN THE APOCRYPHAL GOSPELS.

THE Apocryphal Gospels in which an account is given of the early years of the child Jesus are in many ways true to life and portray a human personality which is charming, natural, and sometimes amusing. These Gospels are rejected as uncanonical by orthodox tradition, but are as old as any extant books of the New Testament, says Felix Waring in *The Homiletic Review* (New York). The three principal ones are the gnostic "Pseudo-Matthew," the "Gospel of Thomas," and the "Arabian Gospel of Childhood." Almost unquestionably, says the writer, "these three in their earliest form were among the 'many Gospels' to which Luke alludes, the evangelist who has given us the only accepted narrative of the childhood." As depicted in these narratives there is not only playfulness, but a certain tinge of mischief, in some of the exuberant and lively actions of the child, we are told, altho all is goodness, sweetness, and nobility in his character. "The ideal little boy they figure forth is forsooth no ethical infant phenomenon, but one like unto us in all things, ay, even in a certain divine naughtiness which more than once merits reprimand and the rod!" As king of their revels the child Jesus became ringleader in all their games and found many occasions for working miracles and doing kindnesses. His "childish friendships" nourished among children of a locality even now noted for beautiful children exhibited "the first and exquisite flowering of that human nature unparalleled in its harmony." In the words of the writer quoted:

"All travelers would seem to agree in pronouncing the children of this town [Nazareth] as being of an unusual beauty, with large appealing eyes, delicate complexions, and an expression of mingled mischievousness and melancholy, always graceful and vivacious. All the games and sports mentioned in the Apocryphal Gospels are still in vogue there among these little ones, as well as others referred to in the New Testament. There is the play of the 'Good and Bad Shepherds,' the latter the mercenary Jurbaniah 'who is a hireling' if ever there was one. We recall how one day Jesus, when grieved at the incredulity of the Jews, who disdained the truth, wasting their time in vain disputes, likened them to precisely such street urchins, who, wearied after prolonged play, loiter about public places, wrangling and pulling one another about, without knowing what they do want. Even the crowning and buffeting he was finally to endure in the high priest's courtyard were but a brutal parody of a game as old as recorded history—'*cæcam muscam lusitare*' the Romans called it, to play blind fly, whence our 'blind-man's buff.' And when he took the little one upon his knee and bade his self-seeking followers make this innocent tot their model, did it not recall memories of his little playmates in the old days at Nazareth?"

These chroniclers are mainly occupied in picturing the child Jesus engaged in the games common to Eastern child-life. Some, however, present him as his father's companion in the workshop "oftentimes working miniature miracles in assisting his father when the latter was in straits as to materials or means of construction." Here again the Oriental fancy emphasizes the human note and tells how often he played truant. The following depicts his exploit in the tannery of Salem:

"One day the tiny truant espied this workshop apparently tenantless, and, stealing in, on mischief bent, seizes a lot of varicolored stuffs and flings them into a vat of indigo. But a workman has seen him, and presently, amid loud objurgation and lamentation, the small culprit is caught and confronted with the result of his misdoing. Whereupon their prisoner marches over to the vat and extracts each piece more rich and glowing in its original hues than before its bath. To this day this legend is devoutly credited in Persia, where dyers honor the child Jesus as their peculiar patron and name their shops after him."

Mr. Waring notes in conclusion that "Jesus displayed from his very infancy his sweet and serene human nature, something removed as far as possible from the harsh austerity of an anchorite."

LETTERS AND ART.

BRUNETIÈRE ON BALZAC'S IMPERISHABLE FAME.

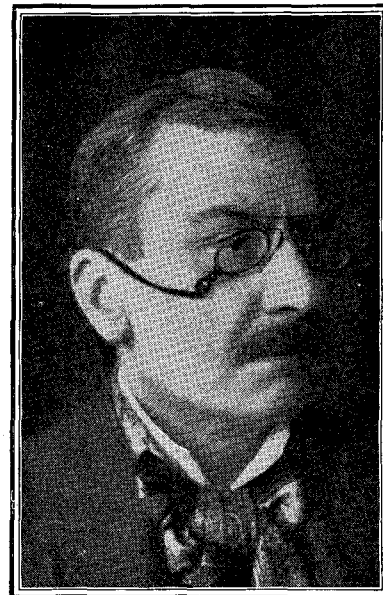
BALZAC as a writer is not of the first rank, but as a novelist "no greater has been known in European literature." We read these words written by Ferdinand Brunetière (who died at Paris, December 9) in an estimate of the French novelist contained in the new volume on Balzac just added to the French Men of Letters series. The day has forever gone by, we read, when one can compare Balzac, as did Sainte-Beuve, with Dumas and Victor Hugo. Not even Dostoevsky and Tolstoy, who, besides, owe Balzac so much, have surpassed him. Balzac, we are told, determined the formula of the modern novel, and "for the last fifty years, the form of the Balzac novel has held its sway over our novelists, just as the form of Molière's comedy, for a hundred and fifty years, imposed itself on dramatists." There is no higher fame, we find it asserted, "nor any more lasting fame, for a great author than to have thus made himself, in a way, forever inseparable from the history of a literary form. But when, in addition, like a Balzac or a Molière, he has fixt the 'models' of that form, he may without doubt be sure that he will live in the memory of men, and that no change in fashion or taste will prevail against his work." This dictum, in harmony with the critical creed—that of evolution applied to literature—identified with the name of Brunetière, is enlarged in the following paragraph:

"For this reason I believe that for a long time to come Balzac will continue to be ranked as the master of the novel. Emancipation from the influence of 'The Human Comedy' will take place only along the lines indicated or foreseen by Balzac; and when, perhaps, some day—just as happened in the case of Molière's successors—this influence shall be thought too tyrannical or too burdensome, the only way to shake it off will be to return to the observation and 'representation of life'; and that will still be doing homage to Balzac. This is why I really do not see, in literature, in the nineteenth century, any influence comparable or superior to his. Hugo himself . . . shares the sovereignty of lyric poetry with Lamartine, Musset, Vigny, and Leconte de Lisle. No dramatist, not even the elder Dumas, followed by his son, has been able to make himself master of the stage, or even to hold the preponderant place held by a Voltaire in the eighteenth century! But Balzac holds supreme power in the novel, not alone in France, but even abroad! And it may be said with truth that when we tire of reading him, of rereading and admiring him, it will no doubt be because the novel itself will have begun to grow tiresome. Such things have happened, and literary forms are not eternal. But even that would do no harm to Balzac's glory; and his fame, in literary history, will suffer no more by the death of the novel, if the novel is to die, than the fame of Racine suffered by the death of tragedy."

The foregoing estimate of Balzac is an example of the application of the method of criticism fathered by Brunetière himself. When he made his visit to the United States in 1897 to lecture under the auspices of the Alliance Française he devoted one lecture at the Lenox Lyceum to the enunciation of that method. "My principal effort," he said, according to the report printed in *The Evening Post* (New York, April 30, 1897), "has been to get outside of myself and to give to criticism a basis, not scientific, for I dislike that word applied to art and letters, but solid, objective, independent even of the works which are criticized—a formal criticism, like formal logic or algebra, a science or an art of general processes." This criticism, he told us, was built upon the minute and detailed methods employed by Taine and Sainte-Beuve, but remedied the great defect of their methods. It did not, like theirs, leave out "what interested us most, the personality of the artist." He continued:

"A great painter or sculptor is a man for whom color and form talk a language which they do not speak for others. A great artist is always an exception among his contemporaries. The excep-

tion may explain the rule, as the saying is, but the rule does not explain the exception, as Taine tried to make it. We can not treat men as we do the other works of nature, because we can not help admiring or hating, loving or being repelled. What is the secret of this attraction or this repulsion? That is just what Taine failed to tell us. It was at this stage in my thoughts that I read or reread the books of Darwin in 1865 or 1870. I saw that I could not know whether his theories were proved or not, even in science, but I saw also what value they might have even if they were not proved. Just as we have the telephone without knowing anything about the ultimate nature of electricity, I thought, the theory of evolution has produced such good practical results that I will apply it to literature, to see how one species of literature is transformed into another. This theory of evolution saved the individual, as those of Sainte-Beuve and Taine did not. When an individual is born of more vigorous mental or physical powers than the others, according to Darwin, a new species is made. That is what I applied to literature. Shakespeare, Michelangelo, Beethoven, Victor Hugo, are men who are born among us, superior to us, and by reason of that superiority they form a school, their ideas are taken up by smaller men and become commonplace, and by the end of two or three generations literature, music, or art has been revolutionized."



FERDINAND BRUNETIÈRE,

The late French critic who applied the theory of evolution to literature and produced a new method of criticism.

THE DRAMATIZATION OF GRAFT.

TWO recent successes of the theater emphasize the fact that love and ambition are not the only motives of value in drama. Indeed, says one critic, "no human interest is as prevalent among us as business and politics." Following Mr. Charles Klein's play, "The Lion and the Mouse," which is now in the second season of its continuous run at the Lyceum Theater, New York, Mr. George H. Broadhurst produces, at the Savoy, "The Man of the Hour." Like Mr. Klein's, the new play is described as an effort "to dramatize the public pulse." "The Lion and the Mouse" exhibits a "specific phase of national impurity," and "The Man of the Hour" treats of "the shame of cities." Both plays profit, it is facetiously suggested, by having such good advance agents as Miss Ida M. Tarbell and Mr. Lincoln Steffens. The present indications are that Mr. Broadhurst's play will equal the popularity of Mr. Klein's. Current report has it that Mr. Broadhurst's play deals with certain Tammany personalities of the present, tho the dramatist evades these pointed implications by printing on the playbill the information that the action takes place "in any large city in America." Philadelphia and Harrisburg, it is said, took the cue and fitted the characters to local figures during the run of the play in those cities. Mr. John Corbin, in the *New York Sun*, gives the following account of the "rather complicated story" of Mr. Broadhurst's play:

"The Man of the Hour' takes almost three hours to get his predicament across the footlights; and at that many of his doings have to be handed out in capsules. There are two rival bosses of broadly typical character. One rules by brute force and bullying, the other by knowing the names of all the babies of his constituents and taking them annually on picnics. The bully is engaged

in a scheme of colossal graft connected with a street-railway franchise, which he is working in cahoots with a great financier. The dilettante Tammany Mayor is enamored of the financier's niece; and with the aid of the picnicking boss, who hates the bully with a warm-hearted, Irish hatred, defeats the scheme of graft, sending the two schemers to state prison. In doing this he surmounts the loftiest obstacles of personal hope and ambition. The certainty of being Governor of the State and a look-in at the Presidency are bagatelles. He brings financial ruin on the girl he loves and on his nearest personal friend, her brother. Out of the enlargement of his heart he lends the brother money at the last moment to hedge on the market, and in consequence suffers the imputation of having himself speculated on the result of his official action. Finally he suffers the memory of his father, honored veteran of the Civil War, to be smirched by digging up a long-buried looting of the city treasury."

After the manner of plays, right, of course, is triumphant in the end, remarks the New York *Herald*. But the love-story is subsidiary, continues that paper, "to the political characterization, which is so forceful that one thinks at times that he is seeing newspaper headlines personified."

A NORWEGIAN MICHELANGELO.

STEPHAN SINDING, a Norwegian, long enjoying a European fame as a "sculptor's sculptor," is practically unknown in this country. So speaks Mr. John Spargo in an appreciation, published in *The Craftsman* (New York, December). No artist since Michelangelo, the writer asserts, "has perceived and symbolized so well the divine in human form." "As the beholder of Michelangelo's wonderful portrayals of human beauty is inspired with a new sense of reverence for the human body, a reverence akin to that which inspired the Great Christian to call it the 'temple of the Holy Ghost,' so with Sinding's frankest efforts." The influence of the great Italian is clearly seen in the work of the Norwegian, so also is that of Rodin; yet the individuality of the Northern sculptor is so markedly maintained, says Mr. Spargo, that "he is worthy to rank with Rodin, Meunier, Hildebrand, and other leaders in the world-circling renaissance of plastic art."

Sinding was born at Drontheim, Norway, August 4, 1846, and was educated for the bar. In his twenty-fifth year he abandoned law and began the study of art, first in Berlin, next at Paris, "where he felt the inspiration of the new spirit of which Rodin is the great exemplar," and later at Rome, where he came under the influence of Michelangelo. Since 1883 he has lived in Copenhagen. "The total corpus of his work is not large," says Mr. Spargo, "but it has won for him greater fame than any artist in Northern Europe enjoys outside of his own land." Of his first work, the writer says:

"In Rome, Sinding produced his first work, the 'Barbarian Mother,' a strong group which attracted great attention and gave the sculptor an assured place in the world of art. The lithe, muscular mother carrying the lifeless form of her son from the battlefield, stoically calm in the presence of duty, is a remarkable work. Strangely enough, there is much less suggestion of French and the

older classical influences in it than in most of his later work. It is much more primitive in spirit. It is a sculptured ballad—a stone record of a folk-tradition."

Two of Sinding's notable works not reproduced with this article are "The Captive Mother" and "Widowed." Of these two Mr. Spargo writes as follows:

"As beautiful as it is daring in conception is 'The Captive Mother,' one of the sculptor's most striking creations. In it we have symbolized the whole tragedy of womanhood and its supreme glory—motherhood. Incomprehensibly stupid is the frequent description of this great work as the representation of 'a slave mother nursing her child.' It is a symbolization of woman, the nourisher of the race, bound and hampered in her noblest work by manifold limitations. Centuries of oppression and denial of freedom to develop limit and bind her. In the great Empire State of the greatest republic in history, the purest woman is still politically on a level with the vilest criminal and the most driving imbecile. Woman is bound to the mound of the debris of all the ages—the debris of false conventions, outworn lies, and useless labors. . . .

"'Widowed' deals with another phase of the tragedy of life. The young wife is holding up the body of her husband when the last vital spark expires. Her supple limbs and full, round breast tell with sufficient detail and emphasis the story of her bereavement, and there is upon the face of the dead husband an expression of tranquillity and peace which only a lover's presence could give. It is a simple *motif*, simply but strongly rendered. Full realization of her bereavement has not yet come to the young widow; for the moment she is looking anxiously for help. There is no exact English equivalent for *Verwittwet*, which is the title of this piece chosen by the sculptor. A fairly accurate translation of the term is 'the bereaved at the moment of the death of wife or husband.' It is at the moment of her loss that Sinding has depicted the woman, the moment of calm before realization of her bereavement overwhelms her—before the flood-gates of the soul open to a torrent of tears."

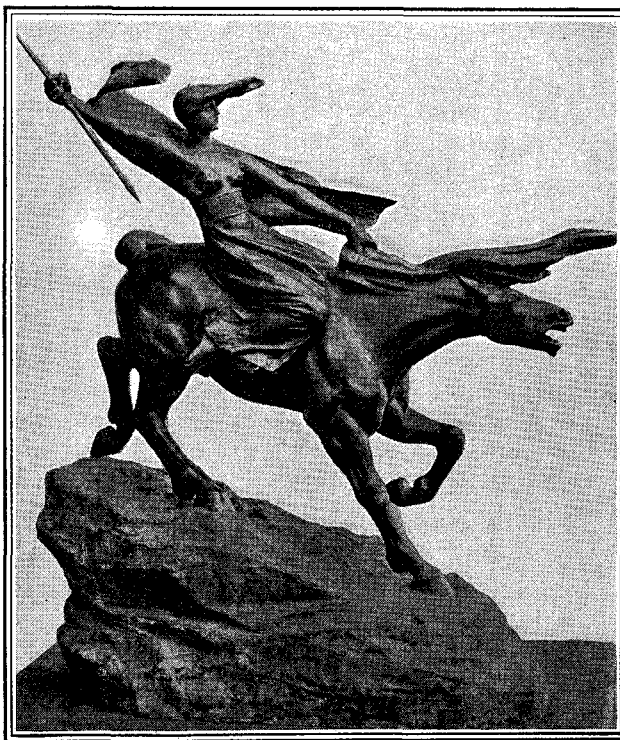
MUNICH AS A CENTER OF ARTISTIC LIFE.

MUNICH as a center of intellectual life does more for the painter than for the writer, we are told by Wilhelm Michel in *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart, November 1). Yet it is the favorite place of residence of certain American writers, notable among whom is Mrs. Gertrude Atherton. Art, says Herr Michel, is in the air that one breathes, art is the atmosphere of the city. Nowhere is so much work done, so honestly, so seriously, so hopefully, as in the studios of Munich. The very fact that in

Munich as nowhere else a man may live as he pleases, absolutely without regard for the opinion of his neighbor, even to the point of personal appearances, is one of the great factors. And this freedom which the city offers to the young artist belongs likewise to the writer. But he continues:

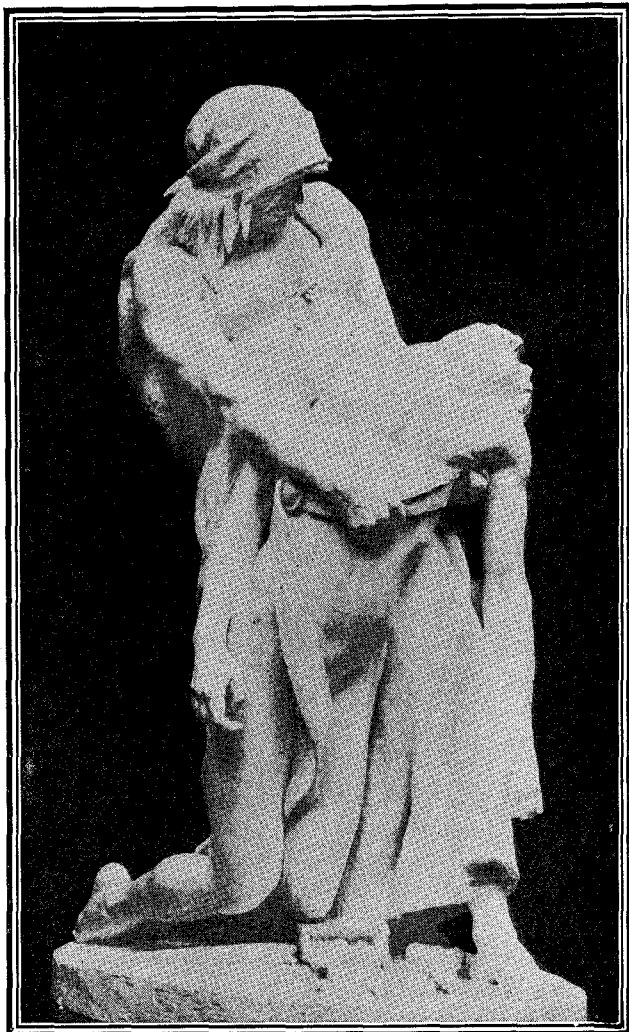
"Further than this beneficial solitude, the strengthening and finding of the Ego, and the resulting depth of character, Munich has nothing to offer to the writer. Charm, incentive, desire to create enough, but no field for activity! Power in full, but no opportunity to prove it."

Two main causes are given for this state of affairs. First of



Courtesy of "The Craftsman." Copyrighted, 1902, by Keller & Retner.
"THE VALKYR."

By Stephan Sinding.



Courtesy of "The Craftsman." Copyrighted, 1902, by Keller & Retner.

"THE BARBARIAN MOTHER."
By Stephan Sinding.

The sculptor's first work; showing the influence of Michelangelo.

all, Munich has too few theaters devoted to the performance of modern plays; altho, as Herr Michel suggests, Munich is not the only city open to this charge. The second evil lies in the condition of the press. The newspapers of Munich can not be compared with those of Berlin; but from the very fact that newspapers arise naturally from conditions political and social, no one can be directly blamed for this. He continues:

"Where these roots (political and social) are lacking, no blossom and no fruit can be expected. The same is true of other periodicals, with the restriction that here it is not so much the political and social trend that accounts for their existence, as new culture currents and new literary tendencies. In this respect also the city on the Isar remains far behind. For the *Jugend* and the *Simplicissimus*, which are accounted among the most successful modern publications of Germany, must be rejected in this connection, since the lion's share of their success is due to pictorial art."

In spite of difficulties of this sort, Munich harbors a number of marked literary geniuses, attracted by the rich treasures of art, life, and freedom. The author aptly compares the city to a gold-mining town of the wild West. "Every honest, industrious laborer brings gold to light and rejoices in its possession, but has little opportunity to use it. In Munich one lives and grows. And because one lives and grows, production comes into existence." Further:

"That the art of painting and sculpture has had a stimulating effect upon the world of literature can not

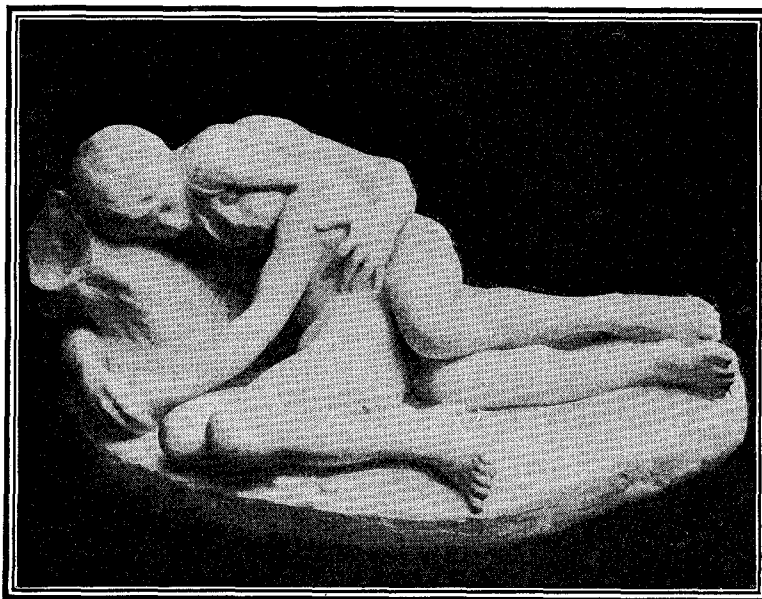
be denied. Where art, as here, claims the chief local and national interest, it must perforce draw literature within its circle. I have already said that the only really stirring periodicals of Munich, *Jugend* and *Simplicissimus*, have emphatically Art to thank for their success. While the *Simplicissimus* developed a style of illustration which is individual in the whole world of culture, the *Jugend* occupied itself more and more with the reproduction of classic paintings and colored sketches and has thus immeasurably aided the dissemination and recognition of Munich art."

Herr Michel speaks a good word for the bohemian of Munich, a type much sought for and imitated in America, but rarely or never found. To quote:

"Bohemian means not only uncertainty of income, frequent bickerings with the pawnbroker, and a pretended contempt for the weather in the matter of overcoats, but it means also a full enjoyment of life, a picturesque adventure in the midst of conventional surroundings; it means intellectual stimulation and animation, and, in healthy natures, original development and early ripening. Bohemianism is life in a compressed form full of harsh contradictions which place great demands upon the physical and mental strength of a young man. Many a one is ruined, many fall back into the ranks of the 'philistines,' but to some the freedom which they were once able to taste here remains a constant possession and long after bears good fruit."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ANOTHER MAN WHO "WROTE SHAKESPEARE."

BUFFETING Shakespeare may seem to future historians to have reached an epidemic stage in 1906. Some of the blows delivered by Count Tolstoy were represented in our last week's issue. Bernard Shaw in England is at present reiterating his old contentions about Shakespeare's lack of philosophy, and Hall Caine wishes somebody to select and publish the seven plays of permanent worth—a duty he shirks for himself—and throw away the rest. In Germany Dr. Karl Bleibtreu, a writer on the history of English literature, who has hitherto opposed the Baconian theory of authorship, now propounds a theory of his own. It is that the real author of the plays was Roger, Earl of Rutland, who was born October 6, 1576, and became the son-in-law of Sir Philip Sidney. Dr. Bleibtreu is represented by the Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* as saying that "the low comedian William Shakespeare, who regularly got drunk at the Mermaid Tavern, could not possibly have the wide learning and knowledge of other countries, particularly of Italy, France, and Denmark, which the author of the Shakespearian works evidently possess."



Courtesy of "The Craftsman." Copyrighted, 1902, by Keller & Retner.

"NIGHT."
By Stephan Sinding.

A work showing the influence of the modern French school of sculpture.

To the mind of the German critic a traveled person is necessary to stand as the author of the plays ascribed to Shakespeare. The Earl of Rutland satisfied the demand. Herr Bleibtreu's argument is thus summarized in *The Standard*:

"Roger, Earl of Rutland, started on the grand tour of Europe in 1596. He visited France and Italy; stayed at Verona, Venice, Mantua, Rome, and Milan; studied law in the University of Padua; and, after his return to London, settled down as a resident in Gray's Inn. William Shakespeare, declares Dr. Bleibtreu, can not possibly have made his supposed tour as an actor in Italy, nor is it clear how he obtained his knowledge of law and legal matters. The Earl of Rutland accompanied the Earl of Essex in his expedition to the Azores, thereby gaining the experience which enabled him to write 'The Tempest.' He also fought in Holland, explaining various references to Dutch life in the Shakespearean works. He was sentenced to lifelong imprisonment in 1601, a period unmarked, so Dr. Bleibtreu asserts, by the production of a single Shakespearean drama.

"In 1603 the Earl went to Denmark to attend the baptism of the Danish Crown Prince as the representative of James I., thereby gaining a knowledge of Denmark from which the local color for 'Hamlet' might have been furnished. This explains, according to Dr. Bleibtreu, the description of the terrace at Elsinore in the latter play. The Earl of Rutland actually met a Guildenstern and Rosencrantz at the Danish court, and it is held to be significant that the two young Barons Rosencrantz were fellow students of the Earl at Padua. The dramas that some critics consider the last of the Shakespearean series, 'Coriolanus' and 'The Tempest,' appeared in 1612, and the Earl of Rutland died on June 26 of that year. Dr. Bleibtreu points to the significance in this coincidence of dates and declares that this, taken in conjunction with all the other evidence, is a convincing proof that that nobleman was the true Shakespeare."

A far more necessary equipment for the writer, whoever he may have been, of the plays called Shakespeare's, is, in the opinion of Mr. Bronson Howard and Prof. Brander Matthews, an intimate knowledge of stage technic. "The Earl of Rutland," says Mr. Howard, "at the best could have been no more than an amateur of the stage, and it is only necessary to read the plays under the supposition that they are the work of such an amateur, to recognize the absurdity of the theory." Of a similar purport is the comment of Professor Matthews, who occupies the chair of dramatic literature in Columbia University. We quote from the *New York Times* (December 9):

"Theories of this kind are not new. They are generally made, as is undoubtedly the fact in this case, by men who are not familiar with the usages and technicalities of the stage, and who have a penchant for abstruse theorizing. Who wrote the Shakespeare play? A man who was absolutely familiar, through his own personal every-day experience, with the practical conditions governing theatrical representations. You will look in vain for an actor or a stage manager who believes that any one but a man with just this kind of experience could have written these plays. They are palpably the work of an actor-manager. Such a man, we know, was Shakespeare, and such, decidedly, was not the Earl of Rutland."

Germany holds a man, Dr. Walther Turzinsky, who, according to the London *Standard*, regards Dr. Bleibtreu's theory as "one of the greatest literary discoveries of all time"; as important, that enthusiast affirms, "in the realm of literature as the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus was geographically and politically." British Shakespearean scholars are wary of expressing opinions before the appearance of Dr. Bleibtreu's book giving the materials relied on by the author. Professor Dowden, of Dublin University, author of "Shakespeare, His Mind and His Art," thinks that the theory will prove but "one more mare's nest." It will require, he shows us, the belief that the Earl of Rutland wrote "Love's Labor's Lost" at fourteen or fifteen, and "Venus and Adonis" at seventeen. Mr. Sidney Lee points out one example of the fallacious reasoning of Herr Bleibtreu in assuming that certain transactions between Shakespeare and the Earl of Rutland

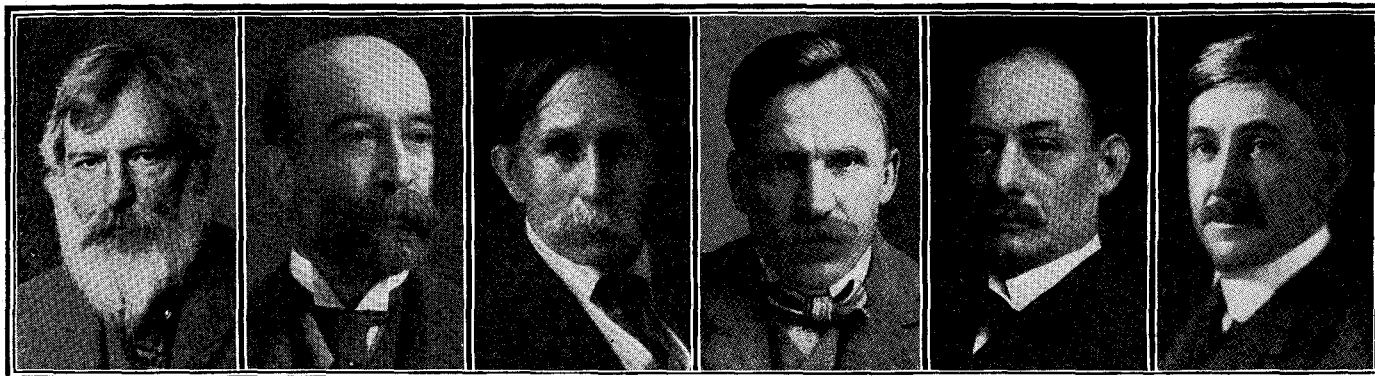
indicate that they were payments made to William Shakespeare for the use of his name as author of the dramas. His surmise, says Mr. Lee, "proves that Herr Bleibtreu has not seen the documents in question." Dr. Israel Gollancz, of King's College, and Professor Herford, of Manchester University, comment laconically, "Rubbish."

INTELLECTUAL DECLINE OF ENGLAND.

IN comparing the intellectual interests of the present with those of the early Victorians, Mr. G. S. Street, the English writer, thinks that "indifference and apathy" seem to mark the present generation. Englishmen of to-day, he says, are tired of the old themes and have discovered no fresh ones to interest them very strongly. He warns us not to make too much of the present comparative lack of names "instantly recognizable as great in our generation." A future generation may see, he thinks, that "in certain of the great Victorians, in Ruskin, for instance, and Carlyle, their contemporaries, and we ourselves, have taken (to some extent) for greatness of thought what was merely energetic eloquence." Mr. Street enumerates among the assets of to-day "several attractively-writing seniors" and "a few young men of forceful originality." Besides these "one of the greatest of English novelists," Mr. Meredith, is still living. And after him he thinks England "can challenge all but the greatest of the early period with Mr. Henry James," whom, he adds, England "can surely claim by now." Beyond these, he declares, greatness of the first order is not indisputable. Such a state seems to point to a general intellectual decline in England, as Mr. Street plainly implies in the following, which we quote from *The Fortnightly Review* (London, November):

"If, however, there be great men working among us, they certainly do not receive a popular welcome. I have spoken of the high level of taste which made Tennyson and Thackeray so rapidly acclaimed. It is now more germane to observe that a higher level of intelligence than now seems to exist among us was needed to make such writers as Carlyle, Ruskin, and Browning the popular men they were, and to make them so while they were in the prime of manhood. This is not a question of philosophical value or of poetical and literary accomplishment; it is a question of sheer intelligence. These writers, whatever their ultimate merit, required more constant and active intelligence of their readers than any writers who have quickly become popular in the present day. Mr. Meredith makes a sterner appeal to the intelligence than any of them, but his popularity has come to him late in life, and I doubt if it be so extensive. Other writers we have who also make a sterner appeal to intelligence, but they write for the few. Writers quickly popular with us, on a large scale, make an appeal altogether slighter. Of course, the matter is complicated by the existence of a huge and but lately created reading public; and, if it could be shown that, while Messrs. X. and Y. have their enormous popularity, still writers of a similar intellectual appeal to that of Carlyle or Browning have a vogue no less than Browning or Carlyle had in their own day, then there need be no misgiving. I fear it can not be shown. I fear that the writers for whom the new public has produced a demand have captured a large part of the old public too, and that a man who puts any pressure on his reader's power of thought writes for the few."

If one may judge from the newspapers and the general conversation of society, he continues, "there is strangely little interest at present in any abstract or intellectual subject whatever." Mr. Street does not impute a decline in intelligence, but rather in zeal and energy. Against the indifference of the age, he points out, Mr. G. B. Shaw and Mr. Gilbert Chesterton address their analytical and destructive intelligences, but they give no hint of a worthy object of zeal. The apathy shown for "the tragic struggle for freedom in Russia" as compared with the manner the early Victorians would have regarded those events is, Mr. Street is inclined to believe, explained in the fact that the imagination of men of to-day is less lively than that possessed by the fathers.



HENRY M. ALDEN,
Editor of *Harper's Magazine*.

E. L. BURLINGAME,
Editor of *Scribner's Magazine*.

RICHARD WATSON GILDER,
Editor of *The Century Magazine*.

S. S. MCCLURE,
Editor of *McClure's*.

WALTER H. PAGE,
Editor of *The World's Work*.

ALBERT SHAW,
Editor of *The Review of Reviews*.

FEATURES OF THE MAGAZINES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

On this page and the three pages that follow, outlines are given of plans already made for the ensuing year by the popular monthly magazines. No attempt has here been made to present exhaustive showings. That would be impossible, since the editors themselves do not know so long in advance everything that they will print. But in regard to the more important features, this presentation is offered as the most complete that it is now possible to make.

THE AMERICAN.

A leading feature of this magazine will be Ida M. Tarbell's historical series on "The Tariff in Our Times." The narrative, which promises to be a dramatic one, will practically comprize the story of business and politics in this country since the Civil War. It will include biographical sketches of such famous leaders and business men as Lincoln, Blaine, Cleveland, Havemeyer, Carnegie, and McKinley.

The magazine now has upon its editorial staff Miss Tarbell; Finley P. Dunn, the creator of "Mr. Dooley"; Ray Stannard Baker, author of "Railroads on Trial"; William Allen White, the well-known Kansas editor; and Lincoln Steffens, the political writer. These writers will contribute articles treating each of the domains in which they are acknowledged experts. A series that will be likely to attract unusual interest will come from Mr. Baker on the subject of the negro, north and south. With a view of obtaining the actual, unprejudiced facts upon this subject of increasing acuteness, Mr. Baker will also contribute (to the January number) what is announced as a remarkable article on "The Theosophical Brotherhood" at Point Loma, which is described as an extraordinary community of about five hundred men, women, and children forming a sort of American utopia, and "as different from ordinary American life as tho it were on the planet Mars."

APPLETON'S.

This magazine offers a varied array of features. Three serials which will run through the year will be contributed by Maxim Gorky, Hall Caine, and Robert W. Chambers. Interest will first center in the Russian author's new novel called "Mother," which begins in the December number. This novel was written in America, and besides being flavored with the author's views of this country, will contain an account of the recent revolutionary upheaval in Russia. The fol-

lowing authors will also write for the magazine: Edith Wharton, Elenor Macartney Lane, Rex E. Beach, George Barr McCutcheon, J. Stimson, Emerson Hough, Booth Tarkington, Margaret Deland, F. P. Dunne, Myra Kelly, Ellen Glasgow, George Ade, and Lloyd Osbourne.

The January number will contain an account of the American Colony at Jerusalem, by Alexander Hume Ford. This author, who has just returned from a journey along the line of the Mecca Railway, will write for the magazine what will practically be the first story of this remarkable enterprise.

The second article in the series, "Legislating in Parliament and Congress," by A. Maurice Low, the Washington correspondent of the *London Post*, will appear in the January issue. This series is attracting attention by reason of the picturesque and vivid style of the narrative and its wealth of personal anecdote.

THE ATLANTIC.

The Atlantic, the most distinctively literary of American magazines, will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary in 1907. Many special features are being planned by the editors and publishers. These will include a number of anniversary articles by the oldest living contributors and some of the former editors, and will constitute not merely a history of *The Atlantic* but a record of American literature, science, politics, etc., for half a century.

Gen. Morris Schaff has written for *The Atlantic* a series of reminiscences entitled "The Spirit of Old West Point." They present a picture of life at West Point during the period preceding the Civil War, and convey a vivid idea of the spirit of patriotism that fired the young manhood of America in those eventful days.

In the January number will appear the first chapters of May Sinclair's new novel, "The Helpmeet." Since the publication of "The Divine Fire," Miss Sinclair's story of literary life in London, critical opinion has decreed her a place among the foremost living writers of fiction. The success of the novel mentioned induced her publishers to reissue several of her earlier stories, and these also met with signal favor. Her new novel will be awaited with considerable interest.

"Unpublished Letters of David Garrick" will constitute one of the leading literary features of the year. These letters are

said to have a delightful personal flavor. They show the famous actor in a new light, exhibit his trials as player and manager, and discuss his foibles and friendships with entire freedom. The letters have been edited with a connecting narrative by George P. Baker.

THE BOOKMAN.

The Bookman for 1907 will have a new story by Maurice Hewlett, entitled "The Stooping Lady." The scene is laid in London in the opening years of the last century, the time of Napoleon. The distinction of style for which Mr. Hewlett is noted is here shown in an unwonted field.

An illustrated series will tell the story of modern book-advertising. There will be reproductions of the posters and other pictorial designs which have been made use of to attract the attention of readers to such books as "Ben-Hur," "David Harum," and "Richard Carvel," which have gained notable popularity.

"Monarchs in Exile" is the title of a series of articles on modern potentates who have lost their thrones. There will also appear a group of papers dealing with the lives and careers of thousands of American men and women who live permanently in European capitals. In this class is represented every condition of life. Many are expatriates through social ambition, many are students at the technical and art schools, and still more are literary men who find a more congenial environment abroad.

In "The Management of the Theater" the story of the play, from the playwright's scenario to the finished production, will be told and details given of every move in the campaign for success—of the planning of tours, the players and their salaries, and everything that takes place behind the scenes of the theater.

THE CENTURY.

Prominent in *The Century's* attractive program will be an important literary and historical study by President Roosevelt entitled "The Ancient Irish Sagas." The President is an enthusiastic student of the early poetic and heroic literature of Europe, and his paper, presenting some new phases of a subject dear to students of Gaelic, will attract wide interest. The illustrations will be by Leyendecker.

Hardly less interesting will be the promised article on "The Panama Canal,"

by Secretary William H. Taft, which will set forth with authority some of the plans and expectations of the administration with regard to the great national project.

Among the features of historical interest will be the "Reminiscences" of General Howard, who is the sole surviving commander of a separate army in the Civil War. These will include personal recollections of Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Lee, Grant, and others. *The Century's* "War Series" will be further supplemented by accounts of "Lincoln in the Telegraph Office" and "How the War Was Financed."

The January number will contain the first full and authoritative account of Mr. Charles L. Freer's gift to the nation of his valuable art collection. This gift is of unusual significance and has been hailed as the first step toward the establishment of a national gallery of art. Among other art features will be a paper by Elizabeth Robbins Pennell on the famous Cathedral of Chartres, a number of drawings in color by the distinguished artist de Ivanowski, representing ideal and romantic characters as produced on the contemporaneous stage, and "The Death of Eve," by Leyendecker, illustrating a poem by William Vaughn Moody.

THE CIRCLE.

The subtitle, "A Modern Department Magazine for All People," describes only the form and scope of this new illustrated monthly, which begins January, 1907, full grown with a hundred thousand yearly subscribers secured. In the twenty-five regular departments special articles and pictures are provided for young and old in every active circle of life. The editorial plan and purpose are set forth in a statement from which the following is taken: "To show that beauty and honor and kindness and joy have not vanished from off the face of the earth nor out of the hearts of men; to recognize and exploit the good in social, business, and public life; to find in individuals and in families the secrets of the life worth living, and then to tell these secrets to other individuals and families; to search out and tell in simple, direct language the romance of self-sacrifice, of noble endeavor, of high achievement, of devotion to others—not forgetting the humble and obscure while admiring the brilliant and famous; to spread the contagion of good until men and women and little children in every great city and every remote hamlet shall be caught in the epidemic—this is *The Circle* plan."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

A feature of this magazine likely to attract interest will be Jack London's account of his intended sea-voyage in a forty-five-foot yawl. In his cockle-shell craft, the *Snark*, he will be in the mid-Pacific on Christmas Day. He will head for the South Sea Islands and will send home descriptions of the strange lands, adventures, and people that he encounters. It was of these scenes that Robert Louis Stevenson wrote so charmingly, and it will be interesting to compare the impressions of the two writers.

In the January number Alfred Henry Lewis will have an article on "What Life Means to Me," and during the year there will appear stories by famous writers,

including Gorky, Maeterlinck, Conrad, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope, Julian Hawthorne, Charles G. D. Roberts, Edwin Markham, David Graham Phillips, Booth Tarkington, Bernard Shaw, and Ambrose Bierce. Mrs. Wilson Woodrow, whose "Zenith" stories have gained her a reputation, will contribute a series of short stories. Her theme will be a novel one—Irish housemaids and the humor and pathos of their transplanted existence. In an early number will appear an account of the "under-world" by that adept of this domain, Josiah Flynt. The writer will lay bare a gigantic system of robbery whose ramifications extend from "the ten-dollar-a-week clerk to the multi-millionaire."

In the January number will appear the first of a series of articles by Robert Crozier Long on unknown phases of life and politics in Russia. The series of papers by Edwin Markham on the abuses of child labor will be continued.

THE DELINEATOR.

The literary features of this fashion magazine have been increasing and improving. They are now probably welcome by feminine patrons with as much interest as are the fashions themselves—which is saying a good deal. Among the announced features for the new year is a serial by Mrs. Burton Harrison, entitled "The Stelvio Biberon." The scenes are laid in America and Italy and the plot deals with the love-story of an American girl.

Dr. Anna Mary Galbraith, author of "Hygiene and Physical Culture for Women," will contribute a series of articles on "The Care of the Woman," and Dr. Thomas Dennison Wood, of Columbia University, will give his personal supervision to several articles on "The New Physical Education," wherein novel and picturesque features will be introduced.

The editors announce that the features, "Little Problems of Married Life," by William George Jordan, and "The Department of Real Life," by Lida A. Churchill, have met with so much favor that they will be continued during the coming year, and will discuss subjects "near to the heart of every thinking man and woman."

EVERYBODY'S.

For the year 1907 *Everybody's Magazine* has arranged a program in keeping with the record it has established for enlivening and timely features possessing a strong contemporaneous interest. Charles E. Russell's series, "Soldiers of the Common Good," will be brought to a close in the January number, while Thomas W. Lawson will continue his efforts in his new field of fiction. The magazine's plans for the year have not yet been announced in detail, but the features of the January number are sufficient guaranty that the pace already set will not be slackened.

The list of contributors, besides those mentioned, will include Jack London, who continues his weird account of prehistoric events, Charles G. D. Roberts, Vernon Howe Bailey, Edith Reckert, Joseph C. Lincoln, Sewell Ford, Margaret Sutton Briscoe, Rupert Hughes, Eugene Wood, Burgess Johnson, Grace MacGowan Cooke, and Juliet Wilbur Tompkins.

Among the features to appear in the

January issue, will be an article by a French author of international repute on the problem which is now shaking France to its foundations—the struggle between Church and State. This problem, which is full of perplexities for Americans, will be thoroughly explained in the coming paper.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

Good Housekeeping, a magazine with an intimate appeal to housekeepers and home-makers, announces many improvements and new attractions. It will have illustrations in color, and its staff of artists and writers will be increased. In the January number will appear a series of papers by Grace Duffield Goodwin entitled "How I Learned to Keep House," and embodying the results of personal experience. Two new departments will be established, "The Domestic Treasury" and "Health and Happiness," and the purpose of these will be to administer to the readers' wants as far as they can be ascertained.

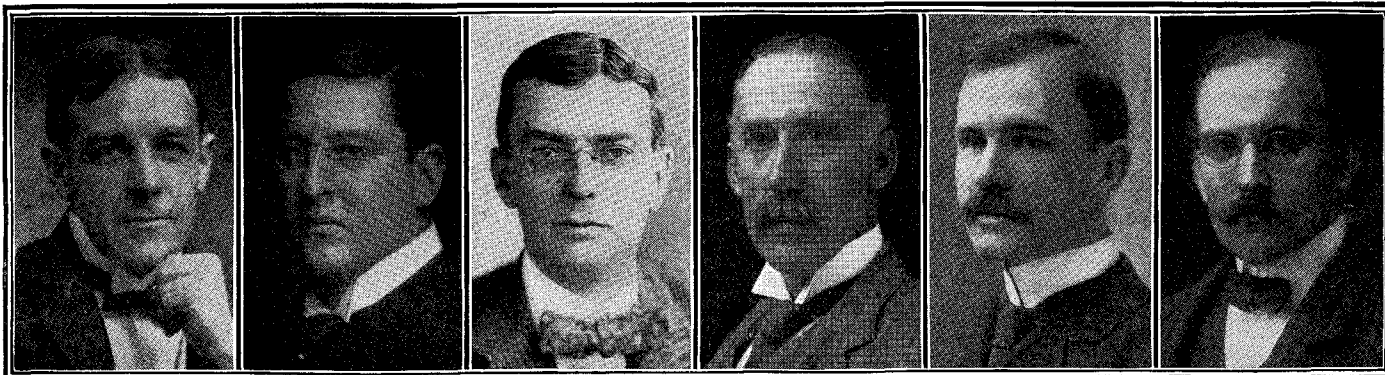
"The Discoveries," one of the most popular of the magazine's departments, will be supplemented by articles giving "inside facts" discovered by special investigators concerning methods and processes not generally known to housekeepers. Some of the writers for the coming year are: Anne Warner, Tom Masson, Gelett Burgess, A. F. Sanborn, E. L. Sabin, Ellic Parker Butler, May Irwin, Gustave Kobbé, Linda H. Larned, and Joseph C. Lincoln.

HARPER'S.

A feature of unusual interest in *Harper's* will be the account of an arctic expedition by the well-known young Danish explorer, Lieut. Ejnar Mikkelsen. This expedition is now under way. It is financed by *Harper's Magazine*, the Royal Geographical Society of England, the American Geographical Society, etc. Lieutenant Mikkelsen will visit a hitherto unexplored region of the arctic circle to the northwest of Alaska and the northeast of Siberia. The events are awaited with keen expectation by those interested in polar exploration. Scientists believe that a great unknown archipelago and perhaps a new continent exist in that region.

In 1905 Miss Annie Peck, the well-known writer and mountain-climber, went to South America for *Harper's*, to climb one of the unknown peaks of the Peruvian Andes. She made an attempt to ascend Mount Huascaran, and will write an account of the difficulties and dangers attending the interesting feat. Of equal interest will be the story by the distinguished explorer, Dr. Frederick Cook, of his successful ascent of Mount McKinley, probably the highest mountain on this continent.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan will contribute a group of recollections dealing with his early days at the Naval Academy, his stirring experiences in the Civil War, and his views of affairs of recent date. Other articles of historic interest will be a group of recollections of Lincoln by his personal guard, W. H. Crook, of Washington, and some hitherto unpublished letters of Washington, Van Buren, Dickens, and Bulwer-Lytton. During the year there



EDWARD BOK,
Editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

JOHN O. COSGRAVE,
Editor of *Everybody's Magazine*.

COL. GEORGE HARVEY,
Editor of the *North American Review*.

FRANK A. MUNSEY,
Munsey's Magazine.

BLISS PERRY,
Editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*.

JOHN S. PHILLIPS,
The American Magazine.

will appear new novels by Gilbert Parker and Mrs. Humphry Ward.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

In addition to the usual features, *The Ladies' Home Journal* will contain many new and vital articles dealing with modern life. Three new editors will join the *Journal's* editorial staff for the new year. These are Dean Hodges, who will contribute a series of "The Beginning of the World" stories that will interest mothers and children; Mrs. Lilian Barton Wilson, who will have charge of the department of needlework; and Miss Frances Duncan, who will conduct a new department devoted to gardening and flowers.

The music features for which the magazine is noted will be continued on a larger and more interesting scale than in the past. Ignace Paderewski will contribute an article presenting his ideas on correct piano-playing and giving suggestions that will be of practical value to students. Of hardly less interest to music lovers will be an article by Joseph Hofmann on "How Rubenstein Taught Me to Play." Mr. Hofmann will visit America during the autumn and winter of 1907, and during his stay he has agreed to answer in the magazine questions about piano-playing addressed to him by readers.

Mrs. Mary Stewart Cutting, who wrote the popular "Little Stories of Married Life," has written a novelette of suburban life which will appear in an early number. Other features of interest will be Mr. W. L. Taylor's pictures of the greatest love-songs of the world, and a series of man's letters touching affairs of vital interest to women.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

In addition to the usual literary features of monthly magazines, *Lippincott's* publishes each month a complete novel. This notable feature will be continued during the coming year, the contributors being Marie Van Vorst, Will Livingston Comport, Grace MacGowan Cooke, Robert Adger Bowen, Caroline Wood Morrison, Lewis B. Ely, Ella Middleton Tybout, and others as yet unannounced. The short story is to constitute a prominent feature for the new year's program. Seventy-five short stories by well-known writers will appear. Special attention also will be given to humor. Among those who will make humorous contributions are the following writers: Seumas Mac Manus, Ellis Parker Butler, Carolyn Wells, Minna Thomas Antrim, Dorothea Deakin, Marion Hill, George Randolph Chester, Maarten Maartens, Anne Warner, and

Lucy Coppinger. Among the writers whose verse will appear during the year are: Clinton Scollard, Florence Earle Coates, Marie Van Vorst, Minna Irving, Katharine Lee Bates, Curtis Hidden Page, Clarence Irving, Ethna Carbery, Richard Kirk, Isabella Howe Fiske, and John Russell Hayes.

McCLURE'S.

Carl Schurz's "American Reminiscences" will be one of the strongest features of *McClure's*. The career of Schurz was an extraordinary one from many points of view. He was constantly in the thick of great events and had a considerable share in the making of the history of which he writes. He saw the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates and was one of Lincoln's campaigners. His portrayal of Lincoln emerging from obscurity to the successful leadership of the nation in its greatest crisis is a vivid piece of writing. Among the great figures touched upon in the reminiscences are Grant, Sherman, Stanton, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Seward, Douglas, and Andrew Johnson.

Another feature will be a life of Mary Baker Glover Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church. The author of this series is Georgine Milmine, who has been gathering data for her subject for more than two years, and has been aided by five members of the *McClure* staff. The articles, it is announced, are not an attack upon Christian Science, but simply a record of its achievements and its extraordinary founder. Intimate and hitherto unpublished facts are promised.

In the January number will appear an account of the Jewish invasion of New York. The author is Burton J. Hendrick, who after an exhaustive study of this subject presents some interesting, not to say startling, conclusions. Mr. Hendrick asserts that New York contains nearly one-tenth of all the Jews in the world, and that if immigration at its present rate continues much longer New York will become overwhelmingly a Jewish city.

An article sure to attract interest will be a study of President Roosevelt and his work by William Allen White, whose realistic and unhackneyed biographical sketches of public men have given him a wide reputation.

THE METROPOLITAN.

For 1907 *The Metropolitan Magazine* announces an historical series dealing with those national events of the past out of which have evolved present political and industrial conditions. In addition to this series there will appear from time to time

personal reminiscences of war, diplomacy, and politics written by those who have had a share in the events which they record. Following out this line there will be published in an early number recollections of the mysterious Ku Klux Klan during the Reconstruction period.

Alexander H. Ford has written a series of articles dealing with the plans now on foot for building transcontinental and Pan-American railroads. This is a subject possessing unusual contemporary interest because of the present effort to draw this country into closer relations with the South-American republics.

Among the special features contemplated will be "The Dangers of the Internal Revenue" by David A. Gates, some intimate sketches of striking personalities who are making American history, an article on "Old Battlefields" by John D. Wells, "The New Criminal" by Broughton Brandenburg, an article on "Appendicitis" by an authority of world-fame.

THE MUNSEY.

Among the low-priced magazines *The Munsey* has always held a place well in the forefront. Its plans for the year contemplate many new features of interest, which, however, have not yet been announced in detail. The series of articles by Herbert N. Casson, entitled "The Romance of Steel and Iron" has awakened wide interest. The latest instalment of this series deals with Pittsburg, a city which is declared to rank industrially, not with other towns, but with nations. In the January number the story of Pittsburg's development will be concluded. The romantic history of the city's beginnings, and the way in which the business of iron manufacturing was established, will be related. An attempt will be made to forecast the future of the great steel and iron center.

Leroy Scott's serial novel dealing with present-day life and its problems, entitled "To Him that Hath" will be continued through a portion of the year, and short stories by noted writers accompanied by illustrations in color will continue to be a prominent feature. The illustrated articles on the theater written by specialists will also be a feature of the new year. The most recent of these articles dealt with the career of Edward H. Sothorn.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The North American can look back over a field of literary activity that is measured by a period of almost one hundred years. Instead of depending upon the prestige of

this almost unexampled record, it has prest on to new enterprises and fresh activities, and in this field has set the pace for many of the younger magazines. *The North American* is now published twice a month, and in this respect is probably unique among magazines of its class in the English-speaking world. While the number of issues is doubled, the subscription price remains the same.

Some important features have been lately added to *The Review*. One of these is an editorial department covering topics of social, political, literary, and human interest. Another is a fortnightly analysis of "World Politics" written by experts and of interest and value to students of political progress.

Mark Twain's notable "Autobiography" will be continued. A striking feature will be his account of "Captain Stormfield's Visit to Heaven," which was written thirty years ago and is now published for the first time. It will be in four parts and will be illustrated by André Castaigne.

PEARSON'S.

The varied contents of *Pearson's* appeal to old and young alike. During recent years it has considerably widened the scope of its literary enterprises and has published articles of political import which have attracted wide notice. The plans for the coming year include many new features. There will be short stories by prominent writers, and special attention will be given to illustrations. The articles by James Creelman which have been running in recent numbers have attracted unusual attention. Mr. Creelman will continue to write for *Pearson's* during the coming year, and his next article is likely to eclipse in interest all of his former ones. It will appear in the January number and will deal with the personality of President Roosevelt. "Theodore the Meddler" will be the somewhat unconventional title of the article. It is said to be one of the strongest and sanest studies ever written on the President.

The serial, "Light-fingered Gentry," by David Graham Phillips, a story of high finance which has been running in recent numbers, will be continued through the winter.

POTNAM'S.

For many years *The Critic* has enjoyed notable reputation as a literary magazine of the first class, and its appearance each month with its individual and richly illustrated literary features has been welcomed by a large circle. *The Critic* has now been merged into *Putnam's Monthly*, which, while holding to some of the literary traditions of *The Critic* and preserving some of its general features, widens the scope of endeavor and thus appeals to a larger constituency as a general magazine.

The literary attractions of *Putnam's Monthly* will be varied and tempting. Among these will be a series of essays by Signor Salvini, the most eminent of living actors, dealing with his art in general and with the famous characters he has impersonated. There will also appear a series by the late Mme. Ristori on the subject of an endowed theater, a theme which is being discussed with interest in the profession at the present time.

Three notable articles of political character will be published. "Cuba in American Politics" will be issued in connection with a similar article by Richard B.

Knight, which was printed in January, 1853, in the first number of *Putnam's*. A remarkable prophecy of Cuban history is illustrated in this paper. Henry W. Lucy, the well-known "Toby, M.P.," of *Punch*, will contribute an illustrated article on "Great Characters of Parliament," and Prof. H. Parker Willis will write on the life and service of the late William L. Wilson.

THE READER.

Altho almost a newcomer in the magazine field, *The Reader* has already made strides in popularity. Its plans for 1907 include many new features. A series that will be likely to attract interest will deal with the South-American situation and will be contributed by Albert Hale, an experienced world-traveler. The basis of these articles will be the Monroe Doctrine, and the writer's object will be to show how this vital principle of American statesmanship, which was formulated in 1823, is regarded in 1907.

During the year articles on serious subjects will be contributed by Henry Watterson, Richard Mansfield, Charles Klein, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William Archer, Robert Hunter, Talcott Williams, Bishop Fallows, and Henry Cabot Lodge. Charles E. Russell, who was formerly an editor of one of the metropolitan dailies, will write on "Journalism for Revenue Only," and Brig. Gen. William H. Carter will contribute an important paper on the military system. Among the special articles to appear during the year will be one on Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, by his intimate friend, Frederic C. Howe.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Detailed announcement of the plans and coming features of this magazine is precluded by the nature of the magazine, the subjects treated being largely determined by events. Something in the way of a general forecast, however, is feasible. Especial attention will be given to the activities of the National Government. One of the features of the year will be a series of articles on the work of the different departments at Washington. Important industrial developments affecting the general business interests of the country will be treated by expert writers. In this category such topics as rubber and leather, from the raw material stage to the finished product, including processes of manufacture and exploitation, will be dealt with. The progress of manufactures in South America, and the efforts that are being made to further technical instruction in that country, will be described in an early number.

The rapid growth of the automobile industry, and the important changes effected by the new means of locomotion, will receive exhaustive treatment by a writer who has studied many phases of this interesting subject. A feature of unusual interest in *The Review of Reviews* is the department devoted to a summary of the ablest articles appearing in the foreign periodicals of the world.

SCRIBNER'S.

Undoubtedly one of the chief literary events of the year will be the serial publication in this magazine of Mrs. Edith Wharton's new novel, "The Fruit of the Tree." In this story, which is awaited with interest by readers of "The House of

Mirth," the author takes a broader view of life and appeals to wider human interests. Intricate and absorbing human problems are treated, and a plot of much ingenuity is worked out. A notable number of short stories will be published, among the contributors being Thomas Nelson Page, F. Hopkinson Smith, Richard Harding Davis, John Fox, Jr., James B. Connolly, W. L. Alden, and Margaret Sherwood.

Prof. Barrett Wendell, of Harvard, the American professor who gave the first series of lectures at the Sorbonne and other colleges of France, will contribute a series on social and intellectual aspects of modern France. Another series that will attract attention will be that of Thomas F. Millard, the brilliant war correspondent who has been studying social and political aspects of the Far East in the interest of the magazine. "How Great Battles of the War Were Won and Lost" will be told by Gen. E. P. Alexander, one of the few surviving Confederate generals.

An article of interest to architects and others, entitled "The Cathedral," will be contributed by C. Grant La Farge, one of the architects of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, now being built on Morning-side Heights. The beautiful structure will be intimately described and its monumental and historical aspects set forth from the point of view of an expert.

THE TIMES MAGAZINE.

This is, with one exception, the youngest of the magazines. Its appeal is to the family and its range of topics includes national issues and the advocacy of those reforms that tend to uplift the American ideal in politics. Among the contributors to early numbers will be Brand Whitlock, the mayor of Toledo who has attracted national attention by his vigorous prosecution of law-defying trust officials. He is writing a novel which will be published as a serial in *The Times Magazine*. It is a political novel dealing with American city politics. The hero is a young lawyer of high ideals who enters the field of politics where he finds himself surrounded by every corrupt influence known to modern "machine" methods. The young champion of reform finally wins against great odds. Another serial of modern American life to appear in an early issue will be "The Giant's Strength" by Basil King, a story in which the richest man in the United States is the central figure. It is a dramatic tale of high finance combined with a psychological study of the mental processes engendered by the new conditions created by enormous wealth. Alfred Henry Lewis will contribute a new series of his "Wolfville Stories," and also special articles and character sketches. Eugene Wood, the essayist, will write some of his characteristic sketches of quiet country towns, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman will contribute a series of articles under the title "A Woman's Utopia."

THE VAN NORDEN MAGAZINE.

The Van Norden Magazine, one of the newest ventures in periodical literature, has chosen a field entirely its own, that of popular finance. Its articles deal with the affairs of the financial world and with the great commercial enterprises which are its principal concern. That there was room for such a magazine and that it was assured of a public is apparent to all who appreciate the importance of New York

as a world-center of finance. The numbers that have so far appeared give promise that the magazine will cover its large field well. The subjects treated will not be limited absolutely to financial and commercial affairs, but will include matters of general interest.

The plans for the coming year contemplate several features of unusual interest. There will be sketches by experts of the great figures who dominate finance, and articles descriptive of important enterprises affecting the business of the nation. Illustrations, including original sketches, will be made a special feature.

THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

With its thirty years of experience this magazine has won a creditable place among household magazines. Its features for the new year are varied. The venerable Dr. Edward Everett Hale is now giving his aid to the actual editing of it and will contribute regularly to its editorial pages interesting talks to women. A feature that will attract much interest will be a series of articles by the distinguished cartoonist Homer Davenport, who goes to Turkey to study the entourage of the Sultan and Oriental life in general. His articles will be illustrated by his own pen-and-ink drawings. Another feature of interest will be Jack London's account of his sensational trip around the world in the little boat built by himself.

Two serials by writers of established reputation will be published during the year. Jean Webster, the author of "When Patty Went to College," has written for it "Jerry, Jr." "The Mountain Doctor," by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins, will be continued. A series that will strike a new note deals with "The Woman of Millions." One of the notable articles in this series will be contributed by Rose Pastor Stokes. Of equal interest will be a group of papers on "The Five Million Club Women"—the mothers, wives, and daughters in a large number of America's typical homes.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

The World's Work has achieved reputation as a magazine of individuality covering a wide field of human interest. It is neither a review nor a fiction magazine, but is rather a record of important current events in politics, education, business, science, art, literature, and human achievement in general. Its plans for the coming year include articles of timely interest. One of the series will be entitled "The Men Who Are Making To-day" and will give an intimate characterization of E. H. Harriman, that "portentous and mysterious figure" in the world's great business affairs. The "real Taft, Secretary of Peace," will also be intimately pictured, and some new and general sides of his character brought to light. Other notable Americans will be dealt with.

"The Workings of the Trusts" will be the subject of a series of articles by C. M. Keys, in which an endeavor will be made to lay bare the secret methods of those great corporations which are now attracting universal attention. The writer undertakes to point out wherein trusts are a benefit to the public and wherein their menace lies.

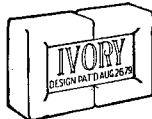


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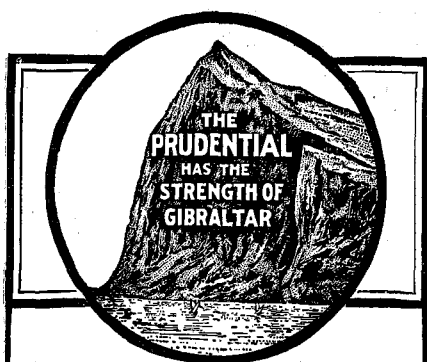
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CURRENT POETRY.

Earth-Bound.

BY ALFRED NOYES.

Ghosts? Love would fain believe,
Earth being so sweet, the dead might wish to return!
Is it so strange if, even in heaven, they yearn
For the May-time and the dreams it used to give?

Through dark abysses of Space,
From strange new spheres where Death has called them now,
May they not, with a crown on every brow,
Still cry to the loved earth's lost familiar face?

We two, love, we should come
Seeking a little refuge from the light
Of the blinding terrible star-sown Infinite,
Seeking some sheltering roof, some four-walled home.

From that too high, too wide
Communion with the universe and God,
How sweet to creep back to some lane we trod
Hemmed in with a hawthorn hedge on either side.

Fresh from death's boundless birth,
How sweet the circled vision of the sea
Would seem to souls tired of Infinity,
How sweet the soft blue boundaries of earth,

How sweet the nodding spray
Of pale green leaves that made the sapphire deep
A background to the dreams of that brief sleep
We called our life when heaven was far away.

How strange would be the sight
Of the little towns and twisted streets again,
Where all the hurrying works and ways of men
Would seem a children's game for our delight.

What boundless heaven could give
This joy in the strait austere restraints of earth,
Whereof the dead have felt the immortal dearth
Who look upon God's face and can not live?

Our ghosts would clutch at flowers
As drowning men at straws, for fear the sea
Should sweep them back to God's Eternity,
Still clinging to the day that once was ours.

No more with fevered brain,
Plunging across the gulfs of Space and Time,
Would we revisit this our earthly clime,
We two, if we could ever come again;

Not as we came of old,
But reverencing the flesh we now despise
And gazing out with consecrated eyes,
Each of us glad of the other's hand to hold.

So we should wander nigh
Our mortal home, and see its little roof
Keeping the deep eternal night aloof
And yielding us a refuge from the sky.

We should steal in once more,
Under the cloudy lilac at the gate,
Up the walled garden, then with hearts elate
Forget the stars and close our cottage door.

Oh, then, as children use
To make themselves a little hiding-place,
We would rejoice in narrowness of space,
And God should give us nothing more to lose.

How sweet it all would seem
To souls that from the eonian ebb and flow
Came down to hear once more the to and fro
Swing o' the clock dictate its hourly theme.

How sweet the strange recall
From vast antiphonies of joy and pain
Beyond the grave, to these old books again,
That cozy lamp, those pictures on the wall.

Home! Home! The old desire!
We would shut out the innumerable skies,

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A few lines for every day in the year—each year's entries appearing under the entry for the year preceding, and so on for five years. For recording interesting events—for any comparative record—happenings at home or at school—bright sayings of children—conditions of weather—account of travels, or any purpose where "a year ago to-day" is interesting. Hand-some bindings, 50 cents to \$3.50.

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Draw close the curtains, then with patient eyes
Bend o'er the hearth; laugh at our memories,
Or watch them crumbling in the crimson fire.

—From "Poems" (Macmillan & Co.).

A Salutation to Russia.

BY FLORENCE WILKINSON.

You, millions of muzhiks, huddled in the smoky
doorways of your huts,
Dumb people of the inner horde, slaves to the Eternal
Stillness;
Fathers ground between the upper and the nether
millstone,
Mothers bringing forth children without hope;
Reeking, reeling, toiling, driven by hunger;—
You, the clods of a nation, patient, brutal, unfore-
seeing.
Incalculable mass of the inner empire,
Responding not to the hurtle and unrest of seething
political parties,
Like a vast rock-bound hulk unmoved by the froth
and foam of futile currents—
We, America, salute you.

Eager disheveled unwise students, tumultuous
thinkers, revolutionists,
Anarchists, socialists, steady autonomists; muzzled
journalists, audacious poets,
Tremendous-brained tramps and vagrants;
Drudging workers in factories, smiths and cunning
artificers at Warsaw and Vladimir,
All the unheard-from army of craftsmen in ugly
cities on the Dnieper and Dniester:—
We, America, salute you.

You, looking to symbols and signs for deliverance;
Icon-worshippers standing by thousands in the five-
domed temples of the White-Stone City,
Chanting voices of gray-beards who kneel gazing
toward the sunrise,
Haggards of the Caucasus, nomads, goat-hunters,
cattle-breeders,
Weather-beaten, innocent, elusive;
Wild patient women wasting at fountains;
Weavers of sacred patterns out of wool and satin
for the scornful feet of unbelievers;
Disheartened colonists in greasy caftans on the
desolute steppes,
Nourishing arid creeds, Memnonites, Doukhobars,
Molokánye, Khlysti;
All ye, looking to symbols and signs for deliverance:—
We, America, salute you.

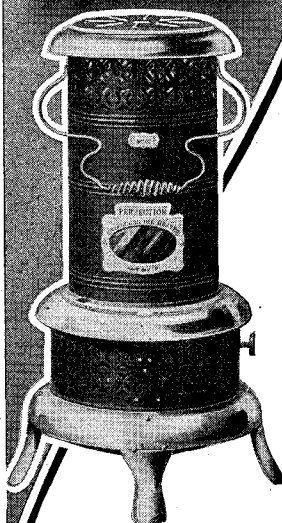
All ye, unnumbered units of the huge immovable
total:

Ignorant of the planet you inhabit,
Knowing nothing of the events you precipitate,
Knowing nothing of your own meaning,
Like dumb characters of a written word that do
not understand what they spell,
All such, starved wheat-sowers of the Black Lands,
Half-blind burrowers in the coal-mines of the Don
country,
Frost-bitten wood-cutters in the frozen forsaken
provinces,
Crawling creatures across the endless caravan-routes,
Cursing boatmen on Matoushka Volga,
Shrill bazaar-men at Nizhni-Novgorod,
Stern exiles beyond the obliterated white versts;
Dead peasants piled in scurrilous heaps off in heathen
Manchuria—
We, America, salute you.

You, O Romanoff, walking softly at painted Tsarkoe-
Seloe,
Waxen, wavering, kind-hearted,
With white hands that do not know how to grip and
eyes that have no vision;
You, O Romanoff, with one foot rocking a cradle and
with the other trampling out a million human
ambitions
As a girl might crush a puff-ball to see it disappear
in smoke;
Unhappy Nicholas, wearing the badge of mastership,

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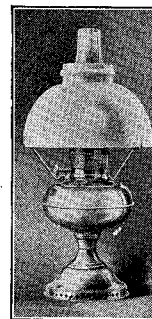
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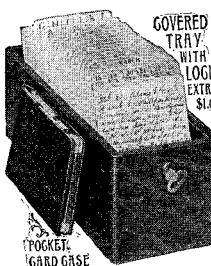
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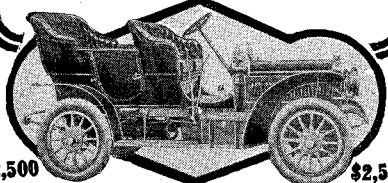
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Groping like a timid apprentice among the appalling dynamos that generate war and peace—
We, America, salute you.

You, O child, watched over by all the Russias, prayed for all the night long,
The intolerable night of darkness-bound races,
You with the star of hope on your forehead;
Frail swaddling, heir to the long horror and the threat of the Red Terror,
Blissful child, cooing at the glitter of swords and the boom of artillery:—

We, America, salute you.

—From McClure's Magazine (December).

PERSONAL.

The Diary of the Emperor Frederick.—The recent publication of the Hohenlohe memoirs in Germany has revived discussion of the probability of a counter-thrust by the publication of the third volume of Bismarck's memoirs, heretofore held in abeyance. Should these latter be published, writes the Marquise de Fontenoy in the New York Tribune, it is probable that the present Emperor would then reply with the publication of his father's diary. This would counteract the one-sided and prejudiced view which the Bismarckian memoirs would probably foster. The history to date of this diary of the late Emperor Frederick is thus told by the Marquise:

Within a few months after the death of the late Emperor Frederick, the eminent Professor Geffcken, who had been one of his closest confidants and a member of his intimate circle of friends, created an enormous sensation by publishing in one of the leading German reviews a number of extracts from the dead monarch's diaries. They were destined to prove in the most conclusive manner the important rôle which Frederick had played in bringing about the foundation of the present German Empire—a fact, which had always been kept from the public until then by Bismarck. The latter was simply beside himself with rage, caused the arrest of the professor on a charge of revealing state secrets, and kept him for several weeks in prison, until the present Emperor, realizing that no state secret had been betrayed, that no harm had been done either to the dynasty or to the government, but only to the reputation of Bismarck, and that the arrest was merely a piece of personal and despotic vengeance of the old Chancellor, gave orders for the professor's immediate release and for the abandonment of all proceedings against him.

In 1894 the professor, who after his liberation from jail had taken up his residence at Munich, in order to be beyond the reach of Bismarck, published a remarkable interview on the subject of his persecution by that statesman in connection with the diaries of Emperor Frederick, and incidentally mentioned that both the originals and certified copies were in a safe place, and that some day or another they would probably be published. Not long afterward the professor was gathered to his fathers.

The widespread sensation created by the recent publication of the Hohenlohe reminiscences has led to the question being asked in a number of papers, both at home and abroad, as to what has become of Emperor Frederick's diaries, which he kept in a most methodical manner, day by day, from the year 1856 until his death in 1888. It is also suggested that their publication may be sprung upon the world at any moment.

With regard to the possibility of their publication I am unable to say anything; but as to the whereabouts of the Emperor Frederick's diaries, I may say that they are now in the possession of the Kaiser. They were sent to England during the closing days of the reign of Emperor Frederick by his widow, who was determined, at all costs, to prevent their falling into the hands of Bismarck, whose reputation had everything to gain by their destruction. They remained in England until 1896 or 1897—that is to say two or three years after the death of Professor Geffcken. Prompted by Queen Victoria, who

On Pennsylvania Clincher Tires

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always entertained a particularly warm affection and high regard for her eldest grandson, the Kaiser, Empress Frederick caused the diaries to be shipped back from England to him, at Berlin, where they are now among the private archives of the house of Hohenzollern. Queen Victoria pointed out that no one had a better right to the diaries of Emperor Frederick than his eldest son and successor on the throne, and Empress Frederick, who was at the time already stricken with the first signs of the frightful malady to which she was finally to succumb, felt that her mother's view of the matter was, after all, correct.

It by no means follows, however, that Emperor Frederick's diaries will never see the light of day. In fact, it is extremely probable that if the long-delayed third volume of Bismarck's memoirs is published under the plea of relieving the old Chancellor of the many imputations contained in the Hohenlohe reminiscences, the Kaiser may order the publication of portions of his father's diaries for the purpose of replying to Bismarck's one-sided and prejudiced stories. It may safely be asserted that when, thanks to all these posthumous revelations, everything is known, the memory of the two dead emperors and the fair name of the present Kaiser will be benefited, rather than suffer any harm. Still, there is something weird in this species of fight beyond the grave of dead monarchs and statesmen.

Rhodes Scholars at Oxford.—"The time is still distant," remarks the *London Times*, "when it will be possible to appraise the far-reaching effects of Mr. Rhodes's great imperial endowment at Oxford." This paper proceeds, however, to discuss in detail the attainments of the present holders of Rhodes scholarships, and to judge from these data what results may come from the endowment. As to the choice of studies by these scholars, and their successes, we read:

Twenty-seven are reading Jurisprudence, 23 literature humaniores, otherwise "greats," 18 modern history, 16 science, and 12 English literature, while a very considerable number of the older scholars, instead of taking the ordinary B.A. schools, are reading for the B.C.L., B.Sc., B.Litt., and B.M. degrees or for the special diploma in economics. On the whole, in so far as any of them have yet been tested in the schools, they have achieved a very high degree of success. The Ireland and Craven scholarships, the blue ribbons in classical work, have been awarded to Mr. H. J. Rose, of Quebec, who has also secured a first class in honor moderations, and has been made an honorary scholar of Balliol. Mr. J. C. V. Behan, of Melbourne, passed first class in jurisprudence and in the B.C.L. examination in the same term—a most unusual performance—secured the Vinerian and Eldon law scholarships at Oxford, and, it is believed, narrowly missed securing an All Souls fellowship three weeks ago. He has also passed first class in the final examination to the bar and first class in criminal law procedure and constitutional history, winning two £50 prizes. In all, this one scholar has won close on £1,000 in scholarships during the past year. In view of this it is interesting to note that his selection by the committee in Melbourne gave rise to public meetings of protest at Melbourne University on the ground of his deficiency in athletic prowess, a consideration upon which Mr. Rhodes laid some stress. Six other scholars secured first classes, and fully twenty have achieved distinction of some sort or another in examinations.

The great majority of academic distinctions, continues *The Times*, have been achieved by colonial students. The Americans fail to keep up with them, in this paper's opinion, "probably because the prospect of coming to Oxford to study appeals less to American students, and the competition is consequently less keen."

From the athletic point of view, however, the Americans more than hold their own:

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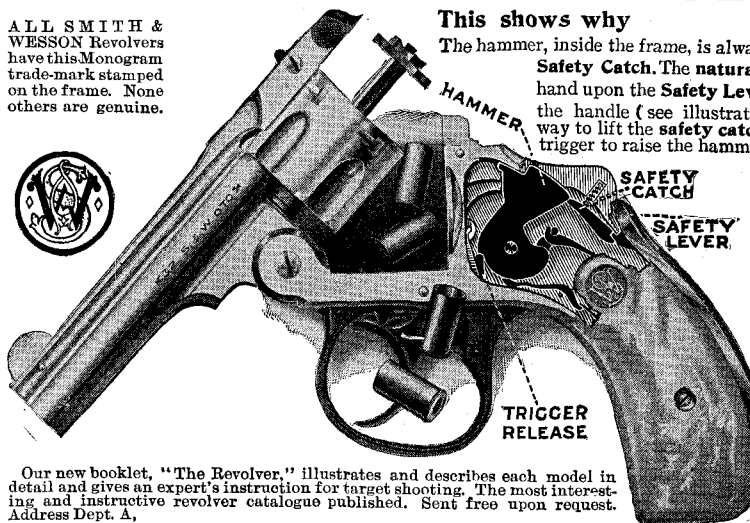
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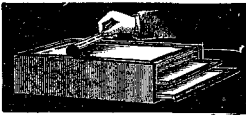
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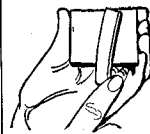
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high jumps at the University sports; Mr. H. Sutton won the three miles, Mr. W. E. Schutt was second in the mile, while Mr. A. M. Stevens put the weight and threw the hammer. The colonies have taken no prominent part in sports, except South Africa, which provided half the "scums" of the University Rugby team in 1905, three of them old boys from St. Andrews, Grahamstown.

As regards college life in general, experience has been quite sufficient to dissipate all doubts that were at first entertained as to the way in which the new elements would get on with the old. In a few colleges the Rhodes scholars may possibly tend to keep together a little, especially the Americans, but not more so than Etonians or Harrovians or Wykehamists, while in the great majority of cases they become completely absorbed in the ordinary body of undergraduates. This applies also to the German students, who are, however, practically excluded from scholastic distinction by their shorter period of residence, and from athletic distinction by the general character of their previous education. The substantial amount of the scholarships, £300 a year for three years, enables the Rhodes scholars to take part in every aspect of Oxford life—which was essentially Mr. Rhodes's desire—and, if they are reasonably economical, to maintain themselves during the rest of the year. A great many of them have utilized the opportunity of their vacations to travel on the Continent and acquire a knowledge of European languages. Of the effect upon the rest of the university it is still too early to speak. But the outlook of the ordinary undergraduate can not fail to have been broadened by associations with men from over-seas, not brought up on the ordinary public-school tradition. Nor is it unlikely that friendships with colonial students will lead to a greater development of travel in the Empire, and perhaps even to a greater emigration of able and highly educated men, of whom at present we send so small a proportion compared with the emigration of workmen and farm laborers.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.—Mr. W. H. Crook, who was a bodyguard of Lincoln during his term in the White House, tells in the course of his article on "Lincoln as I Knew Him," in *Harper's Magazine*, of the part Mrs. Lincoln played in the Washington life of that day. She was particularly solicitous for her husband's health, and did all she could, we read, to make him give up his cares occasionally and go with her for a drive or other recreation. One instance of this nature Mr. Crook recalls, and follows it with other details of Mrs. Lincoln's life:

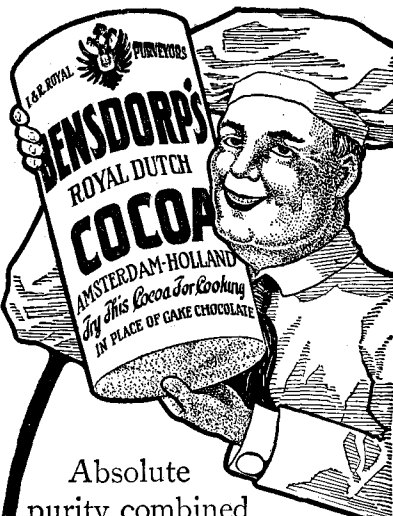
One beautiful afternoon she sent for him so many times that she became impatient and told me to tell him that he must come. He got up with an expression of great submission and said:

"I guess I would better go."

The friends who were with him teased him a little about Mrs. Lincoln's show of authority.

"If you knew how little harm it does me," he said, "and how much good it does her, you wouldn't wonder that I am meek." And he went out laughing.

I saw a good deal of Mrs. Lincoln while I was on day duty. Very few who were not about the house realized how exacting were the duties of her position. She was, of course, much absorbed by social duties, which presented difficulties no other President's wife has had to contend against. The house was filled, the receptions were crowded, with all sorts of people, of all varieties of political conviction, who felt, according to the temper of the time, that they had a perfect right to take up the President's time with their discourse and to demand of Mrs. Lincoln social consideration. Nor could there be discrimination used at the state dinner-parties; any man who was bearing a part in the events of the day must be invited—and his women-folk. Jim Lane, rough old Kansas fighter, dined beside Salmon P. Chase with his patrician instincts. The White House has never, during my forty years' service, been so entirely given over to the public as during Mr. Lincoln's administration. The times were too anxious to make of social affairs



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anything more than an aid to more serious matters. It was necessary, of course; but it made it difficult for a first-lady-in-the-land with any preferences or prejudices not to make enemies on every hand.

Mrs. Lincoln had to give some time to household affairs. Everything was comparatively simple at that time; there were fewer servants than have been considered necessary since. The first duty of Mrs. Lincoln's day was a consultation with the steward, whose name was Stackpole. The cook was an old-time negro woman. A good deal of domestic supervision was necessary with the mistress of the house. For state dinners the regular staff was entirely inadequate; a French caterer was called in, who furnished everything, including waiters. It fell to Mrs. Lincoln to choose the set of china which the White House needed at this stage. It was, in my opinion, the handsomest that has ever been used there. In the center was an eagle surrounded by clouds; the rim was a solid band of maroon. The coloring was soft and pretty, and the design patriotic. The President's wife found time, too, to investigate cases of need that were brought to her attention, and to help. I know of such cases. She was kind to all the employees of the White House. I think she was very generally liked.

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Time to Go.—URCHIN—"I bet if I wasn't here the gentleman would kiss you."
GIRL—"You insolent boy. Go away this very minute."—*Sourire.*

How to Get Gold Out of a Mine.—"You say Luckily made his money in a gold mine?"
"Yes, he sold it to some Eastern people."—*Omaha News.*

By Request.—VISITOR—"Good morning, madam, I came to tune your piano."
MRS. HAMMER—"Piano? I did not send for you."
VISITOR—"No, ma'am; but the neighbors suggested that I had better call."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

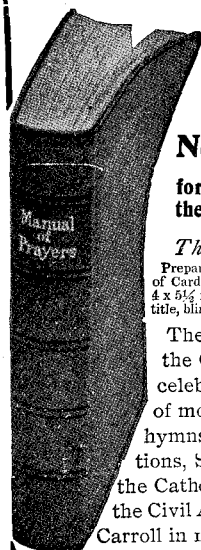
Has a Bad Spell.—SENIOR PARTNER—"That new stenographer spells ridiculously."
JUNIOR PARTNER—"Does she? Well, if she does, it's about the only word she can spell, as far as my observation goes."—*Somerville Journal.*

Sufficiently Punished.—JUDGE (to lawyer)—"Mr. Sharp, are you defending this prisoner?"
LAWYER—"I am, your Honor."
JUDGE—"And how much is he charged with stealing?"
LAWYER—"Fifty dollars, your Honor."
JUDGE—"Well, we'll let him go; he'll be punished enough anyhow."
LAWYER—"What do you mean, your Honor?"
JUDGE—"Why, by the time you get that fifty, and then he works out the other hundred you'll charge him, he'll be sorry enough he ever was dishonest."—*Toledo Blade.*

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—"Once upon a time there was a 17-year old poet who was not Schiller's superior."
—"Once upon a time there was an operatic tenor who could sing."
—"Once upon a time there was a public-school teacher who left a million."
—"Once upon a time there was a physician whose handwriting was legible."
—"Once upon a time there was a tramp who admired cyclists and automobilists."
—"Once upon a time there was a drygoods clerk who forbade the waiter to address him as 'Doctor'."
—"Once upon a time the *Woche* (an illustrated Berlin paper) appeared without containing a picture of the Kaiser."
—"There was once a classical play represented for which the box-office was sold out."—*Translated from Jugend für THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

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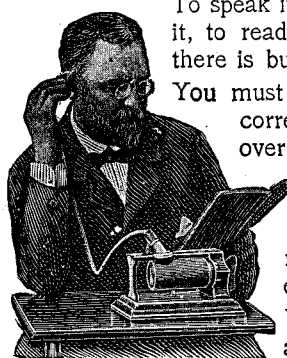


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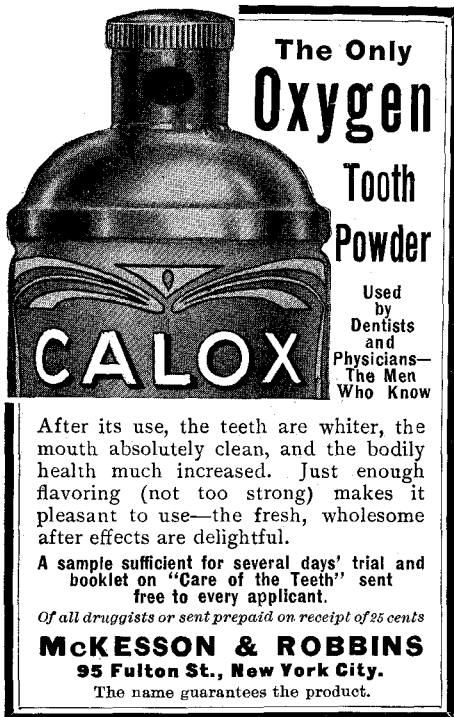
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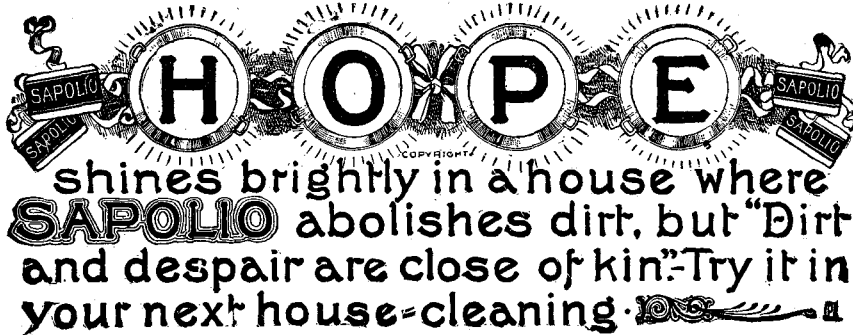


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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

December 7.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 364 to 187, passes the bill providing for the purchase of the Western Railway by the State.

December 9.—The Vatican rejects the French Government's offer under which Catholic services may be held in France.

Ferdinand Brunetiere, the writer and member of the French Academy, dies in Paris.

December 10.—The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded by the Norwegian Parliament to President Roosevelt.

December 11.—The French Government arrests and sends to the Italian frontier Secretary Montagnini, of the Nunciature at Paris. The Separation law goes into effect. The Italian Chamber of Deputies adopts a resolution congratulating France on her anti-Clerical attitude.

December 12.—The House of Commons, by a vote of 416 to 107, the Irish members supporting the Government, rejects all the amendments of the House of Lords to the Education bill.

Letters patent are issued in London granting a constitution to the Transvaal.

December 13.—England, France, and Italy are reported to have signed a treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Abyssinia.

The German Emperor dissolves the Reichstag in consequence of its rejection of the supplementary colonial budget to maintain the garrison in German Southwest Africa.

King Oscar, of Sweden, is seriously ill at Stockholm, following an attack of heart disease.

Domestic.

December 7.—Mark Twain appears before a committee in Congress to speak in favor of the Copyright bill.

Seven lives are lost in the burning of the Chi Psi fraternity house at Cornell University.

A bill is passed in the House of Representatives repealing that part of the Interstate Commerce act relating to convict-made goods.

December 8.—Bellamy Storer, who was dismissed as Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, sends a letter to the President answering his charges and maintaining that his removal was unwarranted.

December 9.—President Roosevelt replies to the letter of Bellamy Storer.

Postmaster-General Cortelyou's report for the year shows a reduction of the postal-service deficit to \$10,542,944.

December 11.—George Burnham Jr., vice-president of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, is convicted of the larceny of \$7,500 from the company.

Fines aggregating \$150,000 are imposed in New York upon the Sugar Trust for rebating.

December 12.—President Paul Morton, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, calls a meeting of representatives of the principal life insurance companies of the country to consider forming a national association.

By a decisive vote the House of Representatives declares against the new spelling ordered by President Roosevelt.

In the Senate the nominations of William H. Moody to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and of Charles J. Bonaparte, Victor H. Metcalf, and Oscar S. Straus for Cabinet places are confirmed.

December 13.—Plans for the biggest battle-ship in the world, with a tonnage of 20,000, are presented to the House of Representatives by Secretary Bonaparte.

Cardinal Gibbons, in an interview in Baltimore, upholds the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church in France, saying that the situation there is not generally understood here.

Andrew Carnegie declares his opposition to an income tax, but agrees that the state should take a large portion of the fortunes left by multimillionaires.



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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. W."—Port of New York.—"Why are not the words *supercilious* and *Thesens* in your dictionary?"

If "C. W." will look again he will find them there. For the first, *supercilious*, see page 1804, last line, col. 2. It is defined "Exhibiting haughty and careless contempt, as by the elevation of the eyebrows or supercilia," etc. *Thesens* may be found in the section devoted to proper names (p. 2334). He is a legendary hero of Attica; he slew the Minotaur, fought the Amazons, and carried off Hippolyta.

"K. S. S.," Meridian, Miss.—"The Fall of Asgard" was written by J. S. Corbett.

"O. L.," Robinson, Kan.—"(1) Whence is the expression 'Shy your castor into the ring' taken? (2) Is it correct to say *Rev. Smith* (without initials, or 'Mr.' between them)? (3) What are the natives of Madagascar called in English? (4) What do the words *welching* and *yeggmen* mean? (5) Sam Jones was spoken of as an *evangel*. Is this a correct use of the word?"

(1) We do not know. (2) Reverend, abbreviated Rev., as a title should, like Honorable, be preceded by the definite article, the phrase being adjectival

as, "the Reverend Thomas Jones"; or if the first name is not used, "The Reverend Mr. Jones." But "Rev. Jones" is harsh if not rude and should be avoided as inelegant. Bearing on the use of the word *reverend* A Layman in "The Church of Christ," says (p. 261): "We note . . . that *reverend* is never applied to man, not even to an apostle, bishop, elder, or minister, but to God only, and is used but once in the Bible 'Holy and reverend is his name' (Ps. cxi. 9). Therefore what right has any man to assume this title?" (3) The natives of Madagascar are in general Malagasy; in particular they are Hovas, Kimos, Sakalavas, Antankaras, Baras, Betsileos, etc. (4) *Welching*, more commonly spelt *welshing*, is a term used in horse-racing to designate the act of a book-maker or stake-holder who runs off the race course with the wagers without adjusting the bets. The term is said to have originated from a sharper named Welsh or Welch. A *yeggman* is a burglar who travels about the country blowing open safes as of post-offices, banks, etc. (5) The use of the word "evangel" to designate a bearer of good news is permissible. If Sam Jones was an evangelist, that is a preacher that traveled from place to place holding services, the term evangel was correctly applied to him.

"J. K.," Montgomery, W. Va.—"Is it correct to use the forms 'th', 'rd', and 'nd' after abbreviated ordinal numbers? Has there been any change in their use recently?"

Formerly the forms "th", "rd", and "nd" were commonly used, and while in recent times the form "th" is retained, "rd" and "nd" have been reduced to "d." Thus, to-day it is customary to write 2d and 3d for second and third.

"N. B. T.," Duluth, Minn.—"Why did Carlyle in his Essays write 'beautifullest', 'terriblest', etc. Why did he not use the comparative as we do now?"

Beautifullest and terriblest were used by Carlyle as *superlatives*—the comparatives terminate in "-er." Carlyle was an iconoclast and probably thought language was made for man and not man for language, so he disregarded the grammatical rule.

"O. C. B.," Oak Park, Ill.—"How does the arctic explorer Peary pronounce his name?"

We have always heard the name pronounced pi'er-i (f as in machine).

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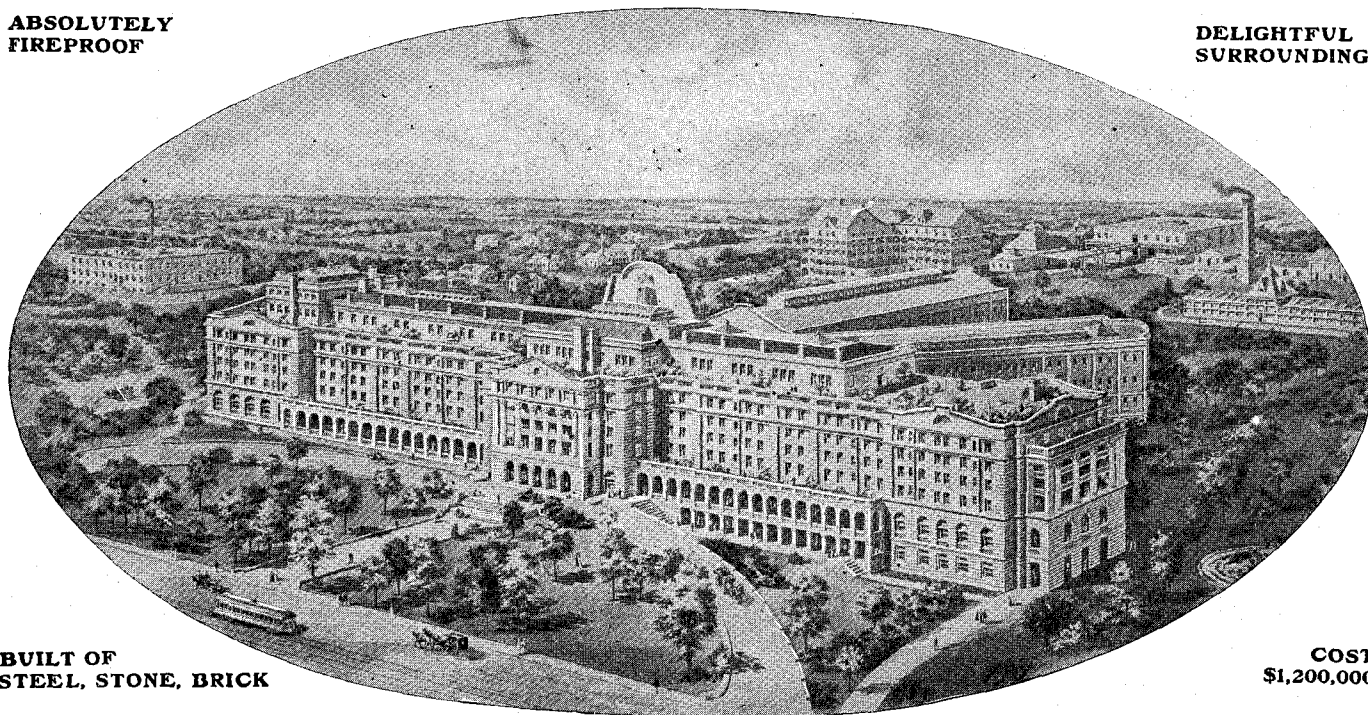
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SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

Mute Evidence of Strength

It's an axiom in mechanics that no chain is stronger than its weakest link—that the strength of any piece of machinery is the strength of its weakest part.

The strength of its typebars. On the typebar and its bearings the chief wear comes—the chief strain comes—and the wearing out first comes. The strength of the typebar sets the limit to everything.

The picture shown herewith tells its own story. It shows a Remington Typewriter suspended in mid-air from a heavy four strand copper wire attached to the type on one of the typebars. The entire weight of the machine (28 pounds) is supported on this one bar—all without displacement either of the bar or its bearings. Think of it!

The Remington bar represents skill and care in manufacture carried to the absolute limit. There are THIRTY-THREE distinct processes in the manufacture of this single Remington part.

The result—a typebar which is incomparably stronger and more durable than the typebar of any other writing machine. No wonder the

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

outworks, outwears and outlives all others.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY

New York and Everywhere

